FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From Pope's Army.—Deserters Branded.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," writing from Waterloo, July 30th, gives the following account of the branding of Yankee deserters:

Yesterday and day before I witnessed the unwelcome spectacle of branding deserters. By the decision of a Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel William Leech, of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of your city, was President, three members of the Ninetieth, who had deserted and were retaken, were sentenced to be branded on the left hip with the letter D, an inch and a half long, and ten days thereafter have one-half of the head shaved, forfeit all their pay, and be drummed out of the service. Several others were punished for stealing and other minor offences. Several members of the Twenty-sixth New York and other regiments were also punished.

The inducements held out by the present bounty movement is the chief reason assigned for desertion. Our lines are now so closly drawn that it is an utter impossibility for a deserter to reach any of the cities or even country towns, and the unfortunates who attempt it not only disgrace themselves and their families, but bring reproach on the escutcheon of a great and generous nation. We have now an immense and well organized army here, and the country will soon ring with the notes of joy over a great and important victory.

Promotions in N. C. Troops.—Maj Junius L. Hill, 7th regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Ed. Graham Haywood promoted to the colonelcy., Capt. Robt S. Young promoted to Major vice Hill promoted. Maj. Samuel D. Lowe, 28th regiment, promoted to Lieut. Col., vice T. L. Lowe deceased. Capt. W. J. Montgomery to be Major, vice S. D. Lowe promoted. Maj. T. L. Hargrove, 44th regiment, elected Lieut. Colonel, vice Cromwell resigned. Capt. C. M. Stedman elceted Major, vice Hargrove promoted.

Raleigh Telegraph.

North Carolina Officers.—The following is a list of North Carolina officers now confined as prisoners of war near Sandusky, Ohio:

Col C M Avery, 1st Lieuts R A Hauser, James A weston, 2d Lt Jno N Anderson, 33d Reg't; Maj Sam'l D Lowe, Capts Geo B Johnston, W H Speer, S N Stowe, 1st Lieut Niel Bohannon, 2d Lieut Calvin Scott, 28th Reg't; Capt Oscar G Reed, 3d Lieut J W Vinson, 26th Reg't; Capt D W Brown, 18th Reg't; Capt T W Mahew, 23d Reg't; Capt W F Farthing, 1st Lieuts R L Steele, J S Bost, 2d Lieuts W A Stuart, J S Rogers, 37th Reg't; 1st Lieut Woodbury Wheeler, Latham's Battery.

These officers are all well.

The Yankees on Chowan River.—We learn that four Yankee gunboats went up Chowan river on the 8th inst., as far as Winton, and shelled the village, burning two of the dwellings. They then steamed up the river—where, it is not known.

Raleigh Standard.

The Captured Gordon or Theodora.—The steamer Theodora, which on being stolen by the Lincoln pirates, was called Nassau, was sold in N. York on the 26th July for $21,600—1,800 barrels of rosin, part of the cargo, brought $20,000, and the tar $30 per barrel.—*Sav. Republican.*

Changing his Base.—It was confidently asserted on the street corners yesterday, that McClellan was evacuating his encampment on James river.

Richmond Examiner, 12th.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

When a General, Colonel or army officer of rank dies or is killed in battle, every one is ready to trumpet his praise, but when a poor private bravely meets his death on the battle field silence prevails as regards him. Many noble men have perished thus, and been forgotten, except by relatives and friends. Private J. S. DUNHAM, Co K, 18th Reg't N. C. T., died in Richmond, July 18th, from wounds received on Monday, June 30th. He bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Hanover Court House and the subsequent ones around Richmond. On Monday evening, when the 18th in conjunction with other Reg'ts was charging a battery exposed to a terrific fire of cannon and musketry, he was wounded in the left arm, the ball entering at the wrist and escaping at the elbow, and as he was retiring from the field he received another wound in the right knee, the ball remaining in the joint. He did not consider his wounds dangerous, and walked nearly a mile when being overcome by exhaustion he was carried to a Hospital. The Surgeons concluded that it would be impracticable to endeavor to extract the ball, and it would be best for the wound to heal as it was. Transportation being very insufficient he was not moved until Thursday, when he was carried to Richmond. I visited him as soon as circumstances would permit. He was suffering much, but uttering no complaint. Every attention that time and circumstances would permit was paid him. He was cheered in his last moments by the presence of a brother. He was a noble and generous youth, pious in the strict sense of the word. By his death his parents have lost an obedient son, his brothers and sister an obliging brother, his friends one with whom they were proud to associate, and his country one of her noblest defenders. We are consoled with the belief that he has exchanged this for a better world.

A FRIEND.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

DIED,

In Lumberton, on the 8th inst., of bronchitis, BETHUNE, youngest child of Col Neill A. and Ann Eliza McLean, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In Richmond county, July 31st, of Cancer, MALCOM A. NICHOLSON, aged about 53 years.

At the residence of her husband, in Sampson county, June 14th, Mrs. E. A. MURPHY, consort of P. Murphy, Esq., in the 48th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and ten children to mourn her untimely end.

At their residence, in Robeson county, DONALD McDONALD, and CHRISTIAN, his wife. He died on the 19th of June, and she on the 24th following. Their ages are as follows: He 96 and she 86.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., after long suffering, of over 18 months, Mrs. JANE McEWEN, wife of the late Robert McEwen, in the 61st year of her age.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Chatham.—Senate, close between W. P. Taylor and E. H. Straughn. Straughn 685, Taylor 648, and army vote to hear from. Commons, Thos. B. Harris 763, Lieut. W. J. Headen 690, Waddell 612, Griffin 579, Bynum 460, Fearington 382, Ellington 262. Army to hear from. Harris and Headen elected; third man in doubt.

Columbus.—Commons, W. M. Baldwin, and not N. L. Williamson as reported in last Obs. Poll: Baldwin 497, Williamson 272.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—Senate, J. W. Ellis. Poll:

	Ellis.	Baker.	Jones.	Kemp.
Brunswick	147	345		
Bladen	189	68	206	119
Columbus	409	67	126	
	745	480	332	119

Richmond.—Commons, Lieut. S. M. Ingram. Poll: Ingram 838, D. McNeill. 188, J. G. Blue 153, F. Sandford 17.

Robeson and Richmond.—Senate, Giles Leitch. Poll:

	Leitch.	Malloy.
Robeson	(about) 270 maj.	
Richmond	230	397
	500	397

Surry.—Commons, Joseph Hollingsworth, without opposition, receiving 694 votes.

In Surry for Senate, Jarrett 433, Neal 310. Yadkin gave Jarrett 751 to 128 for Neal. Ashe and Watauga will probably largely add to Jarrett's majority.

Stanly.—Commons, Lafayette Greene. Poll: Greene 500, Waddill 270.

Cabarrus and Stanly.—J. W. Smith without opposition.

Cabarrus.—W. S. Harris, Commons.

Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba.—Senate, J. H. White. Commons, Geo. S. Hooper, Catawba; A. Costner, Lincoln; A. W. Davenport, Gaston.

Montgomery.—Commons, E. G. L. Barringer, without opposition we believe.

Hertford.—Senate, J. B. Slaughter. Commons, J. B. Vann.

Bertie.—Senate, Capt. T. M. Garrett. Poll: Garrett 268, David Outlaw 236. Commons, Dr. P. T. Henry, by 2 majority over Jas. Bond.

Wilkes.—Commons, Messrs. Wellborn and A. H. Hampton.

Iredell.—Commons, T. A. Allison and John Young.

Warren.—Senate, Dr. T. J. Pitchford. Commons, Thos. I. Judkins and Leonard Henderson.

Rockingham.—Senate, F. L. Simpson. Commons, Messrs. Gilliam and Reynolds.

Halifax.—Senate, Mason L. Wiggins. Commons, Dr. Henry Joyner and A. H. Davis.

Northampton.—Senate, Dr. W. S. Copeland. Commons, W. W. Peebles and Capt. H. Stansill.

Nash.—Senate, Capt. A. S. Taylor. Commons, Henry G. Williams.

Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—Senate, Capt W M Shipp, by an immense majority.

Madison—Dr Wallin, by 276 majority over Col Fagg, late member.

Buncombe—Burgin elected to Commons by a large majority.

Sheriffs Elected.—Stanly, J. Marshall. Richmond, J. A. Long. Mecklenburg, R. M. White. Davidson, D. Loftin. Gaston, E. M. Berry. Union, C. Austin. Catawba, J. E. Robinson. Iredell, W. F. Wasson. Cabarrus, J. L. Bundy. Johnston, W. H. Cullom. Chatham, R. B. Paschall. Hertford, J. B. Hare. Surry, Wm. Haymore. Yadkin, S. T. Speer. Bertie, A. H. Hassell. Wilkes, Mr. Smith. Warren, N. B. Jones. Rockingham, Walker Smith. Nash, Mr. Morgan.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

	Gov. Z. D. Vance.	Senate. G. Leitch.	Senate. C. Malloy	Commons. D. H. McLean	Commons. S. M. Ingram	Commons. D. McNeill	Commons. J. G. Blue	Commons. F. Sandford	Commons. J. A. Lowe	Commons. A. S. McNeill
Steele's,	21	18	4	00	17	2	6	00	6	9
Mineral Spring,	121	96	24	69	35	0	80	13	14	22
Rockingham,	4	00	19	71	1	92	14	2	3	3
Camp Leo,	60	23	38	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Co. E, 38th Reg't	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp Campbell	46	3	43	1	0	41	0	1	0	0
Co. D, 23d Reg't	19	2	18	0	0	22	3	0	0	0
Fort Caswell	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Wolf Pit,	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Williamson's,	77	7	70	4	0	29	0	0	0	0
Stewartsville,	16	16	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
McPherson's,	67	17	50	17	0	23	0	0	0	0
Beaver Dam,	64	16	48	67	7	1	0	0	0	0
Laurel Hill,	81	00	81	16	0	15	0	0	0	0
Shawtersville,	77	16	61	67	10	1	0	0	0	0
Williamson's,	67	16	51	16	0	15	0	0	0	0
Wolf Pit,	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Fort Caswell	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Camp Leo,	60	23	38	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Co. E, 38th Reg't	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp Campbell	46	3	43	1	0	41	0	1	0	0
Co. D, 23d Reg't	19	2	18	0	0	22	3	0	0	0
	634	97	397	220	14	338	183	17	23	34
								408	269	

Capt. Stewart's company and Capt. D. M. McLaurin's company not heard from.

Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. T., not heard from in the Sheriff's election.

ROBESON COUNTY.,

	Gov.		Commons.				
	Vance.	Johnston.	McRae.	McNeill.	Fuller.	McCallum.	McEachern.	Wishart.
Lumberton,	216	34	197	177	52	28	13	5
St. Paul's,	65	3	51	57	19	00	7	00
Howell's,	34	2	25	24	5	1	1	7
Alford's,	102	8	110	39	6	47	4	00
Lumber Bridge,	35	19	28	39	28	3	5	0
White House,	33	8	35	23	3	5	00	00
Britt's,	16	00	14	12	5	00	00	00
Sterling's,	11	44	22	15	33	21	1	10
McPhaul's,	70	35	55	26	40	25	62	00
Philadelphus,	25	1	25	20	5	2	2	00
Thompson's,	19	9	18	15	10	9	00	00
Red Banks,	79	12	72	55	7	10	24	00
	705	175	652	502	214	151	119	22
Army,	244	133	154	74	22	116	116	67
	949	308	806	576	236	267	234	89

For Senate, Leitch's majority in the county about 350
Malloy's " " " Army " 80
270

Promoted.—Col. William S. Starke, of the 60th Virginia Regiment, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.—*Rich. Enquirer*, 13th.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 13.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Bacon, hog round 38 to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2 to 2 50; Corn Meal 1 70; Corn 1 50; Flour $19 to $20 for Superfine and Family; Lard 30 to 32; Osnaburgs 35 to 37½; Peanut Oil $4 to $5; Potatoes, Irish, $2 50 to $4; Rice 7½ to 8; Sugar 50 in hhds., 55 in bbls.; Sound Salt $10 per bushel; Sheetings 40 to 42½; Yarn 70 to 80; Tallow 30 to 33.

At Charlotte, Corn $1; Wheat 2 75 to $3; Flour $8 50 to $9 per sack; Bacon 31 to 32½ cents; Cotton 17 to 18 cents; Oats 65 to 75 cents; Lard 30 to 31; Sugar 50 to 60 cents.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1862.

ANOTHER VICTORY!—The battle of Saturday last appears to have been a much more serious affair than was at first supposed. See the particulars. Gen. Jackson's official report claims a decided victory, with over 400 prisoners, 1500 small arms, &c.; and the world relies on the truth of "old Stonewall." It has been reported that the battle was renewed on Sunday, but that is shown to be false by the date of Jackson's dispatch, Monday the 11th.

It is believed that McClellan is evacuating and moving to some other locality.

THEM OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.—By an Ordinance of the State Convention, the votes for Governor are to be counted on the last Thursday of this month, (the 28th,) by the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Comptroller. The Governor is then to issue his Proclamation declaring the result, and the new Governor is to be inaugurated and enter upon his duties on Monday the 8th day of September. His term will expire on the 1st January 1865.

The Legislature elect will meet at the usual time, viz: the 3d Monday in November next.

We learn that Col. Vance has been advised by his friends to resign his commission in the army on the 15th (to-morrow,) and to make his arrangements in the mean time for removal to Raleigh, so that he may be able to remain there from the day of his inauguration.

THE ELECTION.—The returns still come in slowly. It is now a week since the election and we have only heard from 50 counties out of 89. This is slow work, but it is nothing to what has happened at Wilmington. The Journal of that city had only returns from six or seven counties up to yesterday afternoon—a snail's pace that must have been particularly annoying to that enterprising paper, which has sometimes seemed to think that it was the only paper in the State that deserved to be regarded as a newspaper. We are sorry for the people of "Caintuck" and "Holly Shelter, and "Long Creek," but hope that the Journal will get the news of the election in the course of the present or the next month, and will let them hear of it.

The enormous majority for Col. Vance is calculated to put down all the bitterness which might have resulted from a close contest, and to make our people still more, if possible, united in the great cause in which Col. Vance has periled his health and his life, and in which, we have still other reasons for knowing, his heart has been and is thoroughly enlisted. As while the election was pending we were happily enabled to refrain from any active participation in the canvass, so now we have no disposition to crow over the result, except in regard to the sidgle and most important of all the lights in which it can be regarded, viz: that our people, in the army and at home, are no longer divided into political parties, but are united in one great Confederate States party, which is ready to do or die in defence of its independence, its eternal separation from the monsters who outrage all civilized usages in the effort to subjugate us—who would win us back to them by robbery and burning and wanton destruction, and by murder, and worse than murder. The yankees are welcome to all the satisfaction they can derive from the result of the election.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Our old friend of the Charlotte Democrat commences a long article on the result of the election as follows:—

"To us, individually, it makes but little difference who is Governor, so he is a true man to the South. We neither ask nor expect favors from Mr. Vance or his administration, but we will say now in advance, that we shall offer no factious opposition to his administration if he does what he can (and we think he will) towards prosecuting the war vigorously against a common enemy."

So far very good. But our friend, it is understood, does not write out his editorials, but composes them as he sets the type, which accounts, we think, for the difference of tone as he progresses with his article. He evidently began in a spirit of resignation, but got riled as he progressed, and indulged in a few hard sayings. We let that pass, however, and will merely remark, in reply to the Democrat's complaint that only the Salisbury Watchman assisted it to contradict certain enumerated charges against Col. Johnston, that we never saw nor heard one of these charges made against Col. J., and therefore there was no obligation on us to contradict them. And besides, we did not trouble ourselves even to contradict various false and injurious statements about Col. Vance. We did not choose to be led into the canvass.

It is a notorious fact Mr. Vance has been electioneering with the soldiers ever since he entered the army, and since his nomination for the office of Governor, he not only electioneered himself, but he engaged others to assist him. We know the fact that some of his men who were off from camp on furlough were quite active in electioneering for him. While Mr. Vance has been heaped over with fulsome praise for being in the army, he took advantage of his position to "feather his own nest" by electioneering. Why didn't some of Mr. Vance's hypocritical "no party" partizans denounce such conduct as that?—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We have reason to know that Col. Vance did not desire the nomination for Governor, but preferred to remain where he was, in the Army. And we could give some conclusive reasons, if we would, why this personal preference showed his sound judgment. But he *reluctantly* gave up his own wishes to the call of his friends, as a patriot ought to do. We, greatly as we respect Col. Vance, did not unite in that call, for reasons heretofore stated, and because we thought, with him, that he was entitled to pursue the path to usefulness and distinction which he had himself selected.

We submit, therefore, that the Democrat is mistaken about Col. Vance's "electioneering." The fact is, that he is of so kindly and genial a nature that he could not, if he would, make himself otherwise than popular among those with whom he is thrown in contact. We feel sure that our friend of the Democrat never knew Col. Vance, for if he had, Col. Johnston would have had one supporter the less.

TREATMENT OF SICK SOLDIERS.—We have received a communication from a member of the 28th N. C. Reg't, complaining of the insufficient provision for the sick in our army. As an instance, he says that on the morning on which he wrote, five small chickens, not half grown, were given out to make soup for 680 sick in Branch's brigade. If they get any more they must buy for themselves, out of their scanty pay, chickens not fairly feathered at $1 50 each, Irish potatoes at 50 cents per quart, and other things in proportion. As our correspondent says,—

"It is outrageous to treat in such a manner men that have left their wives and children, and all that is dear to them, to defend the country."

He thinks that when sick they should be allowed to come home, to get nourishing food till they recover.

We have tried conciliation towards bitter old political opponents for the last time.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Is our friend quite sure that he has tried it for the first time?

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—Seward's idea of an irrepressible conflict between the institutions of the North and the South seems to be realized in the North as to its own people and institutions. We have lately recorded accounts of riots in New Albany, Indiana, Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places, between the black and white laborers, the latter contending that the former shall not be employed to do work which white men want. The result of this denial of the right to labor will be that the blacks will starve, and that too, in the midst of those who have enticed them to run away from comfortable homes, where they were duly fed and clothed while in health and nursed in sickness.

But the most serious riots of that sort occurred in Brooklyn a few days ago. In consequence of some unbearable insolence of a negro employed in Lorrillard's tobacco factory, a delegation of white men went into the factory and demanded that negroes should not be employed there. Whereupon Mr. Lorrillard at once discharged them all. On the same day over a thousand white laborers and women and children assembled in front of another tobacco factory (Watson's) and commenced to assault the building with clubs, brickbats, stones, &c. They attempted to get up to the 2d story, where the negroes were, but were repulsed by a body of policemen who had been provided in anticipation of the riot. The house was set on fire, but the policemen extinguished the flames before much damage was done. A general row followed, in which a good many were hurt on both sides. Finally, "a voice cried out, "Boys set the bloody building on fire, and burn the damn niggers." This was received with the wildest shouts of approval by the crowd, who again surged towards the premises; but, notwithstanding the shower of stones, brickbats, &c., the police plied their clubs vigorously, and the intention was frustrated. Some one or two of the negroes got badly hit in the row; but all the rest were well protected by the police, who sent them away in all directions to avoid further trouble.

We see that the Washington City Star says that the negroes of that city are organising secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites.

This is a promising state of things for both white and black, but especially for the black. Let a few more thousands of the stolen slaves, from the South get into the Northern cities and the people there, white and black, will realize the *blessings* of abolitionism.

Since the above was in type later papers are received. The Washington City Star says, "Upon an offer being made to the President yesterday of two negro regiments, he peremptorily refused to accept them—declining to put the negro on an equality with the white man in the army. If the loyal people were not satisfied with the policy he has adopted, he was willing to leave the administration to other hands. One of the Senators who had preferred this request was impudent enough to tell the President he wished to God he would resign."

We think that the President will be driven from this position. If not, however, the seeds of disaffection will spring up in all directions.

A TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer is indignant because men there "talk compromise, and peace, and negotiation." The Inquirer pronounces this "idle, mischievous, and if not stopped, will be fatal." It says that "if the rebellion is not thoroughly crushed within another year, it will be ruin to us all, North as well as South." Speak for yourself, Mr. Inquirer! the South does not ask you to provide against *her* ruin. That is what you are seeking to accomplish by war, but you would doubly accomplish it by peace, if we were so craven as to make peace without thorough independence of you, without an eternal separation.

It is manifest that the North is now realizing the gulf of ruin on whose verge they stand. They talk of how the war might have been avoided, and of the political and financial ruin to which it will lead if not speedily brought to an end by the subjugation of the South. The ruin may come—the subjugation never! God being our helper.

THE "LOWER DEEP."—The Yankees are manifestly sinking to the lowest depth of degradation. Twenty-five millions of whites there (including the yankee portions of Missouri, Kentucky, &c.,) aided by all the outside world in men and munitions, find themselves unable to cope with five millions of whites at the South, cut off from all assistance; and now confess that inability by calling to their aid the free negroes who live among them but have not the privileges of citizens! The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that delegations of radicals are there from various parts of the North insisting upon the raising of regiments of Northern negroes, threatening that no white men shall volunteer until this is done. The object is two fold: to put the negroes in front of Southern lead, for which the yankees themselves have no stomach; and to get rid of the free blacks as competitors with the whites for labor. The meanness and cowardice and inhumanity of this will disgust the world, and make the yankees even more odious than now. And unless all experience shall prove worthless, they will detract from their real strength, instead of adding to it, by such recruits. A million of such cowards as the poor half starved degraded negroes of the North are, would but weaken their army, and make the triumph of the South more complete.

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.—We direct attention to the letter of this gentleman, which we copy from the Standard. It meets the vile slanders which have been industriously whispered against him, as they deserve to be met, for Mr. Satterthwaite is as true to the South as any man that breathes. Being a prominent man in his section, he stands in the way of some bad man or men. Hence the slanders.

The Fayetteville Observer re-publishes and misrepresents a good many old things, but it does not give that name—the name of the prominent politician of the *Journal's* party, that it charged this summer with being in league with Lincoln.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Why not point out wherein the Observer "misrepresents," so that we may make the proper correction? We defy the Journal to do this.

As to the name of "the prominent politician," there is a reason for not publishing that, *just now*, that even the Journal would be apt to acknowledge as sufficient. The affected anxiety of that paper on the subject may yet be satisfied.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—July 10th, in Warren county, of typhoid fever, Dr. Sol. Alston, one of the surgeons of the 12th regiment, in the 23d year of his age.

At the hospital in Richmond, 23d July, Joseph W. Deupree, in the 36th year of his age. He was wounded in the great battle before Richmond. He belonged to the Yanceyville Grays, 13th Regiment.

From wounds received on the battle field near Gaines's farm on the 27th of June, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Henry A. Wedden, of the Leasburg Grays, 13th regiment.

In camp near Goldsboro,' 8th April, Jesse J. Croom, aged 25.

On 7th July, from a wound received at Ellison's Mills, Jos. Carr, of Co. C, 1st Reg't.

In Northampton county, 24th July, Lieut. Wm. J. Latimer, of the 17th Regt.

In Richmond, 20th ult., Lieut. Geo. W. Davis, of the 37th N. C. Regiment, aged 23 years.

Of typhoid fever, in Richmond, 25th June, Peter Evans Spruill, in the 27th year of his age, a member of a Warren county volunteer company.

GEN. JACKSON'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, Aug. 13.—From Lieut. John H. Thomas, of Co. C, of the Irish Battalion, second brigade of Jackson's army, who reached this city by the Central train yesterday morning, we have received some particulars of the engagement at Mitchell's station, in Culpeper, on Saturday evening last.

On Friday evening, a portion of Gen. Jackson's division, consisting of the 1st, 2d and 3d brigades, under the command of Gen. Charles S. Winder, crossed the Rapidan river, a few miles above the railroad, and having advanced a mile into Culpeper county, encamped for the night.

Early on Saturday morning the enemy's cavalry drove in our pickets and fired into our camp. Expecting an immediate attack, our force was drawn up in line-of-battle, but no attack being made, in several hours they were ordered to march towards Culpeper Court House. In the meantime several other of our brigades had crossed the Rapidan.

Our men advanced by roads running parallel to and on the west side of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. About 4 o'clock the enemy's artillery, posted near Mitchell's station, six miles distant from the Rapidan, opened fire upon our advance guard. Our batteries having come up, a terrible artillery fight, of two hours' duration, ensued. Early in this engagement Gen. Winder was struck by a fragment of shell and killed. The effect of the death of this brave officer had, for a moment, a most depressing effect on the whole division, which it required the utmost efforts of the brigade regimental and company officers to counteract.

Between six and seven o'clock our infantry were ordered forward, and the engagement became general. With unsurpassed bravery, our men, for nearly an hour, fought against almost overwhelming numbers. We had but between four and five thousand men, whilst the enemy had at least fifteen thousand. Still, our gallant troops held their own, and in parts of the field even drove the enemy before them at the point of the bayonet. The instances of individual and regimental valour were innumerable. Officers who participated in this fight, and who were in the sanguinary battles before Richmond, have since said they never before saw the Yankees fight with such obstinate desperation.

When the battle was at its fiercest, General Ransom brought reinforcements, which turned the tide in our favor. After a brief show of further resistance, the enemy gave way at all points, and retreated hurriedly. A portion of Gen. A. P. Hill's division, coming up as the enemy gave way, pursued him vigorously to within two miles of Culpepper Court House.

It was confidently stated on the streets yesterday that our troops had entered and still held Culpepper Court House, but from the best information we can obtain, we are inclined to belive that Gen Hill, on arriving within the short distance mentioned of the Court House, discovered that the enemy had strong entrenchments with heavy siege guns mounted at that point, and that he in consequence fell back a mile or two to await reinforcements.

Our loss in this battle is estimated at eight hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is thought to have been at least three times as great.

Lieut. Thomas has furnished us with the following list of casualties:

Killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet, of the Forty-Eighth Virginia Regiment, commanding the Second Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Cunningham, of the Twenty-First Virginia Regiment, and Major Lane, of the Forty-Second Virginia Regiment.

Company F, Twenty-First Virginia Regiment, Second Brigade.

Killed—Captain William H Morgan, corporal Roswell Tinsley, and privates John Powers and H. B. Anderson.

Wounded—Sergeant William Pollard, corporal Joseph Nunnally, privates H. H. Watkins, P. Tompkins, Clarence Redd, Clarence Taylor, Robert Gilliam and Porter Wrenn.

This company may be said no longer to exist. It carried into action eighteen men, but seven of whom escaped unhurt. The seven have been detailed to attend to their wounded companions.

Yesterday evening, after the above was written, the following official dispatch was received:

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 11, 6½ P. M.

Colonel: On the evening of the 9th inst., God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpepper Court House. The enemy, according to statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks', McDowell's and Seigel's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier Gen. Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brig. Gen. Chas. S. Winder was mortally wounded, whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about fifteen hundred small arms, and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel, your ob't servant,
T. J. JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

Col. R. H. SHELTON, A. A. G.

Lieut Mann Page, of this city, Adjutant of the 21st Virginia Regiment, was taken prisoner in this battle; but, during the flight of the enemy, succeeded in effecting his escape, and returned to his corps. It is said that Gen. Jackson at once put him in charge of the prisoners, remarking that as he had so recently been a prisoner, he would know how to treat prisoners.—*Ex'r.*

The Whig publishes the names of the 28 officers of Pope's army captured by Jackson. They are 1 General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, and 19 Lieutenants. The General and 3 Lieutenants are of the regular army; the others are from Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maine, and Maryland.

The late Gen. Winder.—Gen. C. S. Winder was a nephew of Gen. John H. Winder, the commander of the Department of Henrico, and was probably the youngest Brigadier in the Confederate army.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The Lynchburg Republican of the 12th says:—

Reliable particulars of the fight above reported are exceedingly difficult to obtain.

The attack was made by Gen. A. P. Hill's division, which was the only one engaged, about 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the battle raged with great fury until 8 o'clock at night.

Our loss is reported to be about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy's supposed to be greater, though nothing is accurately known concerning its extent.

The Virginian of the 12th says:

From two privates of the 48th Virginia regiment who left the battle field Sunday evening, we have ascertained the following additional particulars. On Saturday last the 1st Brigade, Gen. Winder commanding, 2d Brigade, Col. Garnett, and 3d Brigade, Gen. Taliaferro, attacked the enemy at Mitchell Station; the fight raged furiously during the day, when a portion of the 3d Brigade became surrounded, and were compelled to fight their way out with severe loss. The 48th Va. which is attached to this Brigade went into the fight with 528 men, and came out with only 150.

The 1st Brigade was composed of five Virginia regiments; 2d Brigade, three Virginia regiments and the Irish Battalion; 3d Brigade, 37th, 10th and 13th, 47th and 48th Ala.

Our loss is generally supposed to be about 600, and that of the enemy between 1000 and 1,500.

YANKEE DESPONDENCY.—The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago Times, Aug 1st, says that "the situation of affairs in the Southwest is very critical. Every man in Mississippi and Arkansas is a soldier. In Mississippi 120,000 well armed and equipped men, raised since Beauregard evacuated Corinth and took the flower of his army to Richmond 50 000 more in a state of preparation or engaged in guerilla warfare. Bragg with 60 or 70,000 men at Tupelo. Van Dorn with 25,000 at Vicksburg. Price—nobody knows where—with 25 or 30,000 more. He will be heard from within three weeks opening the ball in a style which will open the eyes of the North pretty speedily. You may depend upon that much. In addition to this, Gen. Hindman has 20,000 men in Arkansas. Now the Confederates are not going to lie still with such a force. Price will get possession of the country north of Memphis, and blockade the river, and then cross over into Missouri and sweep the State like an avalanche. Hindman will hold Curtis in check, and Bragg and Polk will march on Corinth, and possibly on Memphis. He now holds Grand Junction. It would be treason to tell your readers how many men we have to fight our battles. They are few enough, God knows."

Hurrah! This yankee account is encouraging enough, though doubtless somewhat exaggerated.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 13.—By the arrival of the Jura, off Cape Race, we have five days later news from Europe.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince de Joinville to his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. McClellan's army to the James river, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. McClellan to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that Jackson was about to act on McClellan's rear, and that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond.

The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation upon the James river under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting the panic among the Union troops, and says, "Your Prince and his nephew were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

The London Times, in commenting on the Confiscation bill, says: "Happily it is certain that no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries of General Butler."

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that the article in the Constitutionel, advocating the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has created a great sensation. It is looked upon as confirming the report that Lord Palmerston having declined to join France in tendering a mediation between the belligerents, the step has been taken jointly by France and Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to make a personal appeal to President Lincoln in order to induce him to accept on principle the negotiation for a compromise between North and South.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of cotton for three days were 25,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. a ¼d. per lb., and closed with an upward tendency.

From the North.—The New York dates are to the 9th.

The War Department at Washington has issued an order investing the U. S. Marshals and Chiefs of Police with full power to arrest and imprison any person who shall be found by acts, speech or writing, discouraging volunteer enlistments, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Also, an order that every citizen liable to be drafted, who shall attempt to leave the country, shall be arrested.

Since the order calling for a draft of the militia, volunteering is reported to have rapidly improved. A telegram from Harrisburg, Pa., says that the quota of that State is nearly made up.

Gold in New York on the 9th opened higher, under the influence of the loss of treasure on board the Golden Gate and sales were made at 114¼, but afterwards there were sales at 114⅝.

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THE LINCOLN DESPOTISM.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th inst.

The Orders of the Lincoln Government, which we published yesterday, are of a character to test whether or not the Northern people have any spirit left, or whether their submission to every extremity of tyranny is as "unconditional" as their "Unionism." It has always been said that the tightened cord will break at last; and that there is a point beyond which the most abject will not yield, and where a conflict arises between Government and governed.

The edicts of the Lincoln Government to which we have referred indicate that such a conflict is nearly at hand. The effort is made by the Government to crush out the rising opposition by bold measures. The Northern people are evidently opposed to *the draft* which has been ordered. To escape it, they were leaving the country by thousands. They were abandoning their homes to seek in foreign lands exemption from participation in the war. Lincoln has cut off this resource. He has ordered the out-doors of his dominions to be shut and guarded, and every one detected in trying to escape to be seized and thrust into the army. The fleeing citizen is thus deprived of the chances of drawing an exemption; and like a criminal flogged by a constable, is made besides to pay the fees and expenses of his apprehension and punishment. These rigorous measures will either smother out opposition to drafting, or make it violent and daring.

But it is the "order for the suppression of disloyal practices" which most deeply grinds the yoke into the necks of the people. Under it a despotism is declared more galling than any that ever existed outside the land of Vermilion edicts. Its terms are so broad as utterly to destroy any privilege of the citizen to act or speak, except in adulation of every purpose, every deed, every agency, and every officer, of Lincoln's Government. Hear it:

"Ordered, That all United States marshals and superintendents or chiefs of police of any town, city or district be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States."

Citizens are not allowed to form an opinion either as to the justice, the policy, or the aims of the war, or the mode of carrying it on. On all these points they must take the opinions which are *prescribed* to them by Lincoln. They are not allowed an opinion of their own as to the prospects of the war; they must not speak of the Generals or other officers, except in praise; they must not admit reverses, but must speak of nothing but victories. If they offend in any of these respects, they are to be held guilty of "discouraging volunteer enlistments," or "in *some* way, giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

This sweeping Order is intended to put down all such inconvenient assemblages as the Indiana Democratic Convention. The "Border State men" will have to give up the semblance of "free speech" by which some of them have consoled themselves for sacrificing every substantial element of manliness. Crittenden will have to stoop lower yet, abase himself in the very dust, or take a cell in Fort Warren; Carlile is already hunted by those for whom he betrayed his State; Vallandigham and Voorhees will no more dare to warn their countrymen of the vast debt which Lincoln is piling up for posterity; Richardson will be allowed no longer to protest against a war of emancipation; Chandler will be forbidden to criticise McClellan, and to leave grave charges depending in dubious application over the heads of Lincoln and his "Apostle Paul." None of these things can be allowed, because they "discourage volunteer enlistments," or give aid and comfort to the Confederacy.

The punishment for these "offences" is such as would become a Czar. The accused are to be summarily arrested and imprisoned, and tried before a "military commission!"

Behold the land of "free speech!" and behold jury trials and legal processes abolished, and citizens arrested, it may be a thousand miles from a camp, and tried by an arbitrary military commission!

If Lincoln secures submission by these decrees, the tranquility will be that of the grave. The Northern people can make no longer any pretensions to be *men*, much less *free* men.

To show that we have not overstated the scope of Lincoln's edicts, we copy from the New York "Herald" of the 9th. The "Herald" praises them very much—we do not know how sincerely; for had it dared condemn them, it would have come under their operation. "It could not grumble or complain," under pain of arrest. The following is an extract from an editorial:

"These orders are necessary and indispensable to the unity of the North for a vigorous prosecution of the war. They will be hailed with rejoicing by every loyal citizen They are the death warrant of the rebellion.

"Ever since the rebels began this war by the assault on Fort Sumter two dangerous and disaffected classes have labored to retard the success of the national arms by dividing and thus paralyzing the North. The first of these classes is the corrupt remnant of the old Democracy, represented by such papers as the Albany "Argus," and by such politicians as Vallandigham, Wickliffe and Ben. Wood. The other class is the infernal thirty-year-old Abolitionists, of whom the "Tribune," "Evening Post," "Commercial Advertiser," "Independent" and "Liberator" are the organs, and Wendell Philips, Cheever, Garrison and Beecher are the orators. Different as these two classes are, they have worked together for a common object, just as the Northern anti-slavery men and Southern fire-eaters worked together for the dissolution of the Union. The corrupt organs and representatives of the corrupt remnant of the Democracy have assailed the policy of the government in the modes adopted to raise men and means for the war. The infernal journals and orators of the infernal Abolitionists have assailed the policy of the government in its treatment of the slavery question, its conduct of the war and its choice of generals in the field. We include both of these classes, therefore, in our indictment of those who have aided the rebellion by trying to divide the North, weaken the public confidence in the President and discourage recruiting. The government includes both classes in its special orders, and will punish both alike. We have now the Northern secessionists and the Northern abolitionists caught in the same net, and they cannot escape. They must be loyal men or go to jail. *They cannot grumble or complain; for this would discourage enlistments and cause their arrest.* They cannot runaway from the country or change their residences to some more congenial locality to avoid drafting; for this will be taken as a confession of their guilt, and will only result in their being impressed into the army. They are caught, trapped and enared, and must make the best of it."

The following tells of a practical application of the Order. We take it from the "Herald:"

"*Serve All Hands Alike*.—The editors and proprietors of a Harrisburg paper have been arrested, by order of Secretary Stanton, on a charge of hindering enlistments by publishing a handbill stating that negro regiments were to be called out. But Horace Greeley hinders enlistments by publishing editorials in the "Tribune" every day stating that negro Regiments should be, must be, and are to be placed in the army with our white soldiers. See article upon Governor Sprague, in Thursday's "Tribune," for example. Now, Mr. Stanton, if it be right to arrest the Harrisburg editors, why is it not right to arrest Horace Greeley and his corps of writers? The public will grumble at nothing if you will only serve all hands alike."

Sale of Negroes.—The following statement of the prices brought at the auction of Donnell & Hiatt in this place on Saturday last shows that negro property commands better prices now than at any former period within several years: Woman with infant child, $1,425; woman with child four years old, $1,690; man and wif aged thirty, $1,725; boy aged ten 8960; woman forty, $600; blacksmith aged forty and ruptured $1,510.

Greensboro' Patriot.

THE YANKEE DRAFT.

The Richmond Enquirer, alluding to Lincoln's late calls for 300,000 volunteers and then for a draft for 300,000 more men, says,—

Six hundred thousand more soldiers are deemed necessary by Lincoln, to enable him to prosecute the war against us! An army of 660,000, according to Cameron, and even more than that, according to other authorities, has been projected against us in vain! These came with all the appliances and equipments of war in great excellence and abundance. Nor had they far to come; no tedious ocean voyage to make, no consuming journey by land. In vast bodies and in fresh condition, and under able leaders, they poured themselves swiftly upon us.

The history of the modern world tells of no people who ever before endured such a shock! Our Confederacy is already immortal! Its hero soldiers have made the circle of stars that adorns our flag a wreath of glory. For themselves they have won the everlasting fame of having saved their country from an onset more formidable than ever assailed the liberties of a people, since the time that Xerxes essayed to trample down little Greece with his rabble array.

And what a compliment does Lincoln pay our Confederacy and our army, in the new call which he makes! Where is his great host of last year, that now he must ask another? Has the despised Confederacy which was to be trodden out in thirty days, and sixty days, and ninety days, so swiftly destroyed its invaders, that in one year the vast number must be replaced?

Lincoln now confesses that if he is to conquer us, it will only be after having hurled against us *thirteen hundred thousand* men of arms! What a tribute to our strength, and skill, and courage! Nor is this all. The Starvation policy is to be added. Our houses are to be burned and our lands desolated, as a necessary support to the "grand army" in their work of subjugation! His soldiers, in open arms, are *insufficient* for the task.

Soldiers and citizens of the Confederacy, well may you be congratulated on what you have accomplished! The *world* is praising "the gallant and vigorous people" who have made so powerful and heroic a struggle. Your baffled and humiliated enemy confesses your extraordinary prowess, and writhes under your heavy scourgings. What you have already done will make a bright and glowing page in history, and distant generations shall do homage to your fame!

Notwithstanding, therefore, that our work is not yet completed, we may thank God and take courage! The worst of the road has been passed. It only remains for us to continue our exertions and enlarge them as occasion requires, to crown the full story of our struggle with a blaze of undying glory.

The maddened enemy are coming at us with increased forces. We, too, must swell our ranks accordingly. We have not indeed much to fear from their new levies Dragged to a hated task, raw in discipline, and untutored to the battle's alarms, they cannot stand before our veterans, and before men fighting for their homes. Let us then prepare to rush upon them with zeal and spirit, and they will be quickly driven before us.

Application to Arrest General Fremont.—Three Generals in Trouble.—NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—In the Supreme Court this morning, before Judge Barnard, in the case of John S. Giles vs. A. A. Seever and John C. Fremont, the plaintiff brought suit against the defendants as makers and endorsers of a promissory note for two thousand dollars. The defendants put in an answer, and the suit went to trial, resulting in a judgment against the defendants: Execution was issued but the Sheriff returned "no goods found." The attorney for plaintiff then obtained an order to examine the defendants on supplemental proceedings. The order was returnable this morning, but Gen John C. Fremont did not appear. The attorney for plaintiff then applied for an order to arrest General Fremont for contempt of court in neglecting to obey the order. Counsel for General Fremont opposed the application on the ground that while in the service of the United States he was exempt from arrest under civil process. The plaintiff's attorney contended that the provisions of Congress applied only to parties in actual service. Gen. Fremont was now living at home, having retired in disgust from Virginia, and having been relieved from command.

The counsel for the defence claimed that Gen. Fremont was still in the service of the United States. He had not been deprived of his commission, and was liable to be called on at any moment. Counsel for plaintiff asked for time to put in authorities showing the distinction made between actual duty and a temporary retirement from service.

The judge remarked that he believed counsel was wrong in his views, but he would take an opportunity to examine the matter, and would render a decision on the 3d Monday in August. The judge remarked that he had been favored with military matters this morning; he had already refused applications to arrest two brigadier generals, and now he had a major-general.

Gen. Bragg and Staff.—The Lagrange (Ga.) Reporter says that Gen. Braxton Bragg and staff passed through that place on the 29th ult., on their way to ———. The old chieftain is nearly six feet high, a square shouldered, spare built man, some fifty or fifty-five years old, hair sprinkled with grey, pleasant countenance, but a quick, penetrating eye. He was vociferously called for, and made a few remarks—said speaking was not in his line—thanked the ladies and gentlemen for the respect which they had shown him in calling him out, and introduced Judge Walton, an aid of his, as the talking man of the army. Judge W. complimented the ladies of the Confederacy for their devotion to our cause, and remarked that they (the soldiers) were going where they expected to hear the roar of big guns, which they delighted to hear; and that when the war was over and peace established they expected to return and surrender themselves to the *small arms* of the ladies.

Georgians and North Carolinians.—"P. W. A.," the Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, closes a long account of the recent battles around Richmond with the following paragraph:

It is but the simplest justice to add, that the regiments from North Carolina and Georgia bore the brunt of the battle. All the troops did well, and those from one State fought as bravely as those from another; but such were the numbers and position of the regiments from the States named that they were called upon to bear "the heat and burthen of the day." No Georgian or North Carolinian has intimated anything of the kind to me; but I hear it on the cars, in the streets, at the corners, and in the hotels—indeed wherever I go—and not from acquaintances merely, but from strangers, and those who witnessed the conflict. If this fact has not been made to appear before, it has been because the troops from those States had no one here to sound the trumpet of their praises, even if they had not modestly preferred to let their deeds speak for themselves.

The London Times' city article draws attention to the fact that, within a short period, United States fives have fallen from 80 to 63 and 65, being the lowest point ever touched.

Dividend.—Bank of Lexington, semi-annual of 5 per cent.

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

RICHMOND, August 10, 1862.

Sunday in camp! One of those quiet, holy, golden clasps which binds the volume of the week together. For the moment the business of war is hushed. Relieved from all unnecessary labors, the men are distributed in various ways and places. Some have gone to the city, some are lounging in their tents or under the trees, and some are attending divine worship a few rods distant. Your correspondent should be among the latter class, but he is just now in that condition when by himself, he—

"Reads sermons in stones, tales in the trees,
Songs in the running brooks, and
Good in everything."

A silence almost sanctified reigns over the scene, and it requires but little effort of mine to change these leafy temples of nature into the grotesque labyrinths of some vast cathedral, and listen to the pealing of a grand old anthem.

Probably at no period of the war has the religious element in the army been more predominant than it is at present. In many instances chaplains, army missionaries, colporteurs and tracts have accomplished great benefits, but by far the most cogent influences that have operated upon and subdued the reckless spirit of the soldiery, are those which are born in the heart itself, upon the field of battle. There is something irresistible in the appeal which the Almighty makes when he strikes from your side, in the twinkling of an eye, your friend and comrade, and few natures are so utterly depraved as to entirely disregard the whisperings of the "still small voice" which make themselves so vividly heard at such a moment. Every man unconciously asks himself, "whose turn will come next," and when at the termination of the conflict, he finds himself exempted from the awful fiat that has brought death to his very side and all around him, his gratitude to his creator is alloyed, though it may be but dimly, with a holier emotion, which for the time renders him a wiser and better man. In this aspect the recent battles have done more to make religious converts than all the homilies and exhortations ever uttered from the pulpit. A man who has stood upon the threshold of eternity while in the din and carnage of a fight, has listened to eloquence more fiery and impressive than ever came from mortal lips.

It is not strange therefore as you go through various camps, even on a week day, that your ears are here and there saluted with the melody of a choir of voices, rich, round and full, sung with all the seriousness and earnestness of true devotion; or that before the lights are out in the evening, manly tones are heard in thanksgiving for the blessings of the day; or that the Bible and Prayer Book are common books upon the mess table; or that when Sunday arrives the little stand from which the Chaplain is wont to discourse, is the centre of a cluster of interested and pious listeners.

In many of the regiments much of this kindly influence is due to the pure and elevated character of the officers. Wherever these are found, you invariably also find a neat, well disciplined, orderly, quiet command, as prompt in the camp as they are brave upon the field. Now and then you may hear a taunt about "our praying Captain" or "Colonel," but even these thoughtless expressions come from men who venerate their officers and would follow them to the death. As you know, some of our ablest Generals are men who have dropped the gown of the christian for the apparel of the soldier. Polk was a bishop, Pendleton a clergyman, D. H. Hill a religious author, Jackson a dignitary of the church, while scores of others, occupying subordinate positions, are equally well known for their devotion at the shrine of christianity. All of these gentlemen have been eminently successful in whatever they have undertaken, have passed unharmed through the dangers by which they have been frequently environed, and are living illustrations of the truth that a fighting christian is as terrible to his enemies as he is gentle to his friends.

Gen. Jackson never enters a fight without first invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does, or says, it is always prefaced "by God's blessing."

In one of his official despatches, he commences: "By God's blessing, we have to-day defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day—"Well, General, another candidate (referring to Pope) is waiting your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and by God's blessing he shall receive them to his full satisfaction."

After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of Divine Power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough, bronzed-face troops, with heads uncovered and bent awe-stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being, in holy appeal to "the sapphire throne." Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of men. Are you surprised, after this recital, that Stonewall Jackson is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory whenever "God's blessing" precedes the act?

Correspondence Charleston Courier.

The Late Gen. McClellan.—McClellan is meeting his fate, and there are none to pity. His government is still stripping him of his forces. Henceforth he is to command a squad instead of "the grand army." Henceforth he is to be second even to such a man as Pope, until Pope, in his turn, "has had his day." That soothing nocturnal visit of Lincoln is to keep him quiet under his humiliation. It cannot be known what promises Lincoln wrung from him in his agony. Meek submission was probably one of them, as the very best thing McClellan could do, even for himself. But oh, the bitter agonies of the defunct Napoleon, as he thinks of what he was *going* to be, and what he *is!* And, as a mere personal retribution, richly does he deserve it. By his false dispatches, he raised hopes which he could not meet. He thus prepared for himself a heavy fall, and a pit to fall in! He also entered Lincoln's service against his conscience, and it is therefore fit and proper that he should reap nothing but disgrace.

Rich'd Enquirer.

More Butcheries.—Everywhere, from all directions where the Yankees have possession of Southern territory, we hear of the hanging and shooting of our citizens and soldiers by the diabolical enemy. The last batch of horrors is that which followed the death of that brutal and bloody tyrant McCook, who has been happily sent to his last reckoning by the hands of a patriotic guerilla. The butcheries of Southern citizens which followed were just what might be expected from wretches who are permitted to perpetrate such deeds as the hanging of Mumford with impunity. What is to be the end of these atrocities it is not difficult to foresee. A war of extermination looms up before us in all its horrors—a war, the whole responsibility of which rests upon the most malignant and murderous race, unless the French Revolutionists of the Robespierrean school, that the world has ever seen.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

EXTRACTS FROM NORTHERN PAPERS.

The Murder of Gen. Robt. L. McCook—Excitement in Nashville.—From the Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, August 7, we obtain the following account of the death of the Federal Gen. Robt. L. McCook:

The city is in a perfect uproar of excitement over the details of the death of the brave Gen'l Robert L. McCook, of Ohio. His remains arrived in town to-night, and are now lying at the Commercial Hotel.

On Tuesday last Gen. McCook, who was at the time very sick, was in an ambulance near Salem, Ala., on his way to his brigade. About ten o'clock in the morning, it arrived at a plantation where there was an abundance of water. After refreshing themselves they passed on with the wounded General. Intelligence of his whereabouts and condition was quickly spread, it is supposed; for before the ambulance had proceeded three miles the driver discovered that he was pursued by guerillas.

It was impossible to think of flight, and Gen. McCook's condition prohibited any idea of rescuing him. The guerilla leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it. The vehicle was then upset, and the sick officer turned into the road. While on his knees, helpless, sick, and pleading for quarter, he was fired at by a ruffian, and shot through the side.

The wound was fatal, Gen. McCook surviving it but a few hours. He bore his sufferings heroically, and to the last manifested an undaunted spirit. His last words were, "Tell Aleck (alluding to his brother, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook) and the rest that I have tried to live like a man, and do my duty."

When the news of the murder became known among the camps the excitement was intense. The 9th Ohio, McCook's own regiment, on learning of the assassination marched back to the scene of the occurrence, burned every house in the neighborhood and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

The guerilla feeling throughout the State is increasing rapidly, and bands of these robbers are forming in every hamlet. The train I came down in from Battle creek was fired into at different points. No damage was done to the persons of any of the passengers.

The train for Columbia to-day was fired into by guerilla parties, at various points on the road, and one man was killed and thirteen wounded.

Companies are forming here to assist in the capture of guerillas near the city.

As I write this dispatch the excitement is increasing in the city, and the streets are alive with the populace. Amazement and revenge are pictured upon every countenance. The death of Gen. McCook will be remembered here, and a terrible retribution will fall upon his assassins.

It is rumored that a number of prominent Secessionists in this city have been shot to-night by exasperated Unionists.

The Alarm in the Yankee Fleet near Savannah.—The New York Times publishes a letter from a correspondent in Port Royal Harbor, S. C., which it presents, with the caption, in large letters, "Highly Important—Startling News—A Monster Rebel Ram Completed at Savannah, &c." We copy the following:

The great ram which now threatens us from Savannah is of very different proportions, being the Scotch steamer Fingal, razeed and thoroughly mailed (the secesh claim that she is shot proof against our heaviest guns) with railroad iron brought down from Chattanooga, Atlanta and the other main depots of railroad business in Georgia. It is claimed for her that she is perfectly seaworthy, her heavy guns being mounted on elevating platforms, which can be lowered to the bottom of her hold, seven feet below her waterline, when she is at sea. These guns are raised by means of screws when she is prepared for action, and are said to number fourteen—two 120 pounders rifled, four 50 pounders rifled, six 10 inch columbiads, made at the Tredegar Iron Works, and two brass 24-pounder howitzers to sweep the after and fore parts of her deck in case of her being boarded, to be used with grape and canister against any vessel that may attempt to grapple with this marine destroyer.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the Crusader joined us a couple of days ago,—her gallant commander, Capt. Rhind, being, of all men in the navy, the very one best suited to such desperate work as we may shortly have in these waters. The presence of the Paul Jones with her heavy armament is also an advantage; but it cannot be denied, and should not be concealed, that without the aid of a floating battery of the Monitor class, Flag-Officer Dupont's blockading squadron is in danger of annihilation. The time has come in which we must talk plainly or perish. The navy cannot plead, if sunk or smashed into match timber, that it has won a "strategic victory," and that it has succeeded in its dearest and most necessary wish when driven, routed, crippled and disabled, before a conquering enemy.

It should be known, far and wide, that the fleet on which such lavish eulogies have been bestowed, and which, by its important action in capturing the rebel ports in this harbor, first raised and revived the drooping spirits of the North after months of continued disaster and blundering by the land forces; that this fleet, so important in itself, and so absolutely essential to the safety of Gen. Hunter's entire army, is now exposed to the attack of engines of destruction against which it has no adequate means of defence. Let this once be known, and I think the generous instincts of all true lovers of their country will indignantly demand that one or more iron-mailed vessels of the class required to combat rams shall be immediately placed at Commodore Dupont's disposal for service in Port Royal and Charleston harbors.

Loyalty of Maryland to the South.—A Washington letter writer says:

The condition of affairs in Baltimore and Maryland excites the attention of the Government just now. The traitors increase in Baltimore and in the slaveholding counties of the State. There is no doubt that the legislation of Congress has made the slaveholding citizens of that State more bitterly disloyal than ever before. For the most part they were disloyal when the rebellion broke out—their sympathies were with the rebels in Virginia and the cotton States—but they kept quiet. There is great boldness of late among them, and the Government must nip the evil in the bud. It is quite probable that severe measures will soon be resorted to. Families speaking openly their sympathies with the rebellion in an offensive manner may be compelled to pass down within the enemy's lines, and give room for loyal people. In any event, Maryland will be compelled to be loyal, even though she be depopulated.

The New York "Commercial" states that an important secret expedition, consisting of one steamer with picked men, had left a Federal port, and would soon be heard of.

It is announced that the Federal Government had contracted for another iron-clad Monitor, which will cost a million and a quarter of dollars.

OAK WOOD WANTED.

WANTED, 200 cords GOOD OAK WOOD, delivered at Foundry or on the Western Railroad.

D. ANDERSON.

Aug. 13. 8t*

GEN. JACKSON'S LATEST VICTORY.

An aid of Gen. Jackson, who was present at the battle of Cedar Creek, furnishes us some interesting particulars of the engagement. The victory was so complete that a bevy of Yankee officers, under a flag of truce, three days afterwards, admitted that it would be absurd to deny it, and laid a wager with one of our Generals that not even Pope would pretend that it was anything but a defeat to them. Our informant estimates the force engaged on our side at 8000—that of the enemy at 20,000. Our killed and wounded numbered, according to Gen. Jackson's Medical Director, 600, of whom not more than 150 were killed. The loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at from 2000 to 3000. We took two splendid Napoleon guns, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, twelve wagon loads of ammunition, four stand of colors, and nearly or quite 500 prisoners. The fight began with skirmishing about two o'clock, some six miles this side of Culpeper Court House. At 4 o'clock it had become active and hot, and was continued until near nine o'clock at night, at which time the enemy had been driven to within two miles of the Court House. At this point a heavy battery had been planted, and the General, thinking it injudicious to attack it till morning, ordered a halt. In the morning the enemy had abandoned the position and made no response to shell thrown in the direction they were supposed to occupy. The enemy were commanded by McDowell, Banks and Seigel. Pope reached the scene of action the next day. We occupied the battle-ground till Monday evening. Tuesday morning the enemy sent ambulances on the field under white flags, and under cover of them attempted to advance a heavy force. Gen. Stuart, who happened at the time to be on the field, with not more than two or three attendants, sent word to Pope that if he advanced any further he would massacre every ambulance driver and surgeon on the field. Pope replied, professing his chagrin and declaring that he did not know that the ambulances were carrying white flags, and concluded by asking till two o'clock to bury his dead. Stuart replied that it would be impossible for him to finish the job in that time and that he would give him till sundown. And this was done. During the hottest part of the fight, Gen. Jackson put himself at the head of his old Stonewall brigade, infusing into that band of heroes an ardor and impetuosity perfectly irresistible. The ground over which they passed was almost literally covered with slaughtered Yankees. Our informant does not doubt that this victory is but the forerunner of another more important and overwhelming, unless Pope should execute one of McClellan's "flank movements" and get out of the way.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Way Prince was Captured.—Gen. Prince (Fed.) rode up near the 36th Virginia, and enquired whether that was his brigade, when Private C. Thomas, a lad about 18 years of age, ordered him to dismount, or he would soon see whose brigade it was. The General dismounted and delivered his sword to Gen. Taliaferro. It is said that he demanded his release in accordance with the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, but the demand was not accorded to.

The enemy were commanded by Major Gen. Williams, and before our men were formed in line of battle, they attempted to make a charge, and advanced to within 20 feet of the 3d brigade, when they received a volley from our men which sent them skedaddling in utter confusion, numbers of them leaving their arms on the field. Shortly afterwards, when our men were scattered, their cavalry made a charge, but nearly every saddle was emptied before they reached our lines.

Richmond Enquirer.

Arrival of another Batch of Pope's Men.—The Central train that arrived on Tuesday night brought, amongst other passengers, four commissioned officers and 121 privates belonging to Pope's army, captured by Gen. Jackson last Saturday. The latter were sent to Belle Isle as prisoners of war. The officers were placed with the others belonging to Pope's army, in separate confinement, not being considered, under the terms of President Davis's recent proclamation, as entitled to the usual treatment of prisoners of war. More of the above sort are reported on their way to Richmond.—*Richmond Dispatch, 14th.*

The Border States.—The people of the border States must be an unusually confiding people. They have confided in the promises of Abraham Lincoln and their traitorous Representatives, until the present time, when they find themselves entangled in the meshes of Abolitionism, and about to be chained, hands and feet, to the car of that great Moloch. The question naturally arises, will they consent to be thus unresistingly bound, and dragged from the proud position of freemen to be the political slaves of a Yankee despot? We cannot, for a moment, believe they will. The announcement, brought by the telegraph, that Gov. Magoffin has called the Legislature of Kentucky to meet on the 14th of the present month, to consider the abolition action of the Federal Congress, is, evidently, a step towards resistance. The numerous guerilla bands which are springing up in that, and other border States, are indications, too, that this resistance will be formidable in its character. The eyes of the people have been opened, at length. They begin to see that the war is no longer a war for the preservation of their "glorious Union" and the honor of "the dear old flag;" but a war for the abolition of Southern institutions, and the subjugation of the Southern States. They begin to see, too, that there is no Union sentiment in the South, as they were formerly induced, by false representations, to believe. And, above all, they begin to see that Southern arms are triumphant everywhere—that our Confederate banner has been borne in triumph, not only upon the soil of the Cotton States and Virginia, but across the breadth of Kentucky, and even upon Yankee soil. This is, indeed, after all, the great eye-opener, and the best assurance to the people of the border States that they have nothing to fear from their and our enemies, if they will but unite, heart and soul, with their brethren of the Confederate States.

We augur good results from the meeting of the Legislature of Kentucky. If 10,000 Confederate soldiers could reach Frankfort on the day it meets, we think the result would be by no means doubtful. The Governor and the Legislature could then speak as they dared—and if they concluded to follow the fortunes of their sister Southern States, as we hope they will, the presence of such an army would rally to its standard thousands of brave and patriotic Kentuckians who are anxiously waiting for just such an opportpuity. We sincerely hope, then, that Gen. Humphrey Marshall, and Cols. Morgan and Forrest may find it convenient to visit Kentucky at this opportune season.—*Augusta Costitutionalist.*

Dr. Rucker.—The Yankees have arrested and hold as hostages for the infamous Dr. Rucker, Colonel Samuel McClung, Samuel Tuckwiler, Austin Hundley, Peter Fink, and other citizens of Greenbrier. Dr. Rucker is still in close confinement. He acknowledges his guilt, and says he deserves death.—*Richmond Examiner, 14th.*

Required to Take the Oath.—We have the authority of Northern papers for stating that every male inhabitant of Winchester, Va., has been required to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and that the town was surrounded with pickets so as to prevent ingress and egress until the object was accomplished.

WAR NEWS.

From the South West.—GRENADA, Aug 13.—The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst., says guerillas continue a vigorous warfare in Missouri. They seem to be crossing to the north side of Missouri river. On the 4th inst. they attacked and dispersed a body of Federal troops at Taylorsville.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 13.—Prisoners from Nashville, Huntsville and Stevenson, report the road lined with Federal troops and all the bridges strongly guarded. Our guerillas are a constant source of annoyance. The trains en route from Stevenson to Huntsville were fired into and three Yankees killed.

Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses have been destroyed and sacked, and fields laid waste.

From Memphis.—MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—It is reported that a fight took place on Sunday between two companies of Unionists, acting as escort to a provision train of sixty wagons, and a large body of Texan cavalry, at the mouth of St. Francis river. The former were dispersed, and many of the captured wagons destroyed. The same day ninety Unionists, fifteen miles above Helena, were surprised, and all killed or captured except two.

Capture of Federal Couriers with Dispatches.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 12.—Four Federal couriers, with dispatches from Gen. Nelson, at McMinnville, to Gen. Buell, have been captured. The dispatches have been handed to the military authorities here. Nelson complains that his pickets habitually desert to be paroled by the Confederates, and represents that affairs in his department are in a deplorable condition.

How McCook was Killed.—CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 13.—Three of the guerillas that killed McCook arrived here to-day. They say that he was killed in a dash of seventy-five guerillas on 4,000 Federals near Salem. Their appearance was so sudden and unlooked for that the Yankees fled in confusion. They state that Buell hung five citizens of Lincoln county in retaliation. The enemy cannot move except in large bodies. The guerillas are killing them daily.

A Complete Victory.—The Knoxville "Register" says that the fight at Big Spring, near Tazewell, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., resulted in a glorious Confederate victory. The rout of the enemy was complete, but they lost no cannon as was reported. We captured, however, a large amount of their army stores.

A Refinement of Barbarism not Known to our Aboriginal American Tribes.—The medical practitioners of Northampton county, in this State, have refused to take out license coupled with an "oath of allegiance," under the sham government of Pierpont, and decided to continue their ministrations among the sick "free of charge." Their benevolent determination soon became known to the military Governor of the Peninsula, and was as speedily followed by an order of prohibition, affixing the penalty of imprisonment to any physician who should administer a dose of physic to his sick friends. A quintessence of cruelty unwritten in civilized history!—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Eloquent Address.—The gallant Col. John H. Morgan has just issued the following patriotic address to his troops:

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
Knoxville, Aug. 4, 1862.

Soldiers—Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage!

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who so fit to carry out this order as yourselves?

The road is well known to you! You have already taught the tyrants at Tomkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms, our soldiers are invincible!

To our enemies be as tigers; but to our Southern brethren be as lambs! Protect their homes! respect their property! Is it not the land of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends?

Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels, to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories! In the meantime, let your avenging battle cry be "*Butler,*" but shout "*Kentucky*" to your kindred and friends.

J. H. MORGAN,
Col. Comm'dg C. S. A.

Col. Morgan presents a Bag of Coffee to the Sick Soldiers in Atlanta.—Col. Morgan is as generous and thoughtful as he is brave and energetic, as will be seen by the folllowing note:

KNOXVILLE, August 4, 1862.

Mrs. E. M. Bruce:

I send by to-day's Express one bag of coffee for the sick soldiers in Atlanta. Be pleased to see it turned over to the proper parties. It was brought from Kentucky by my command upon their late expedition.

Truly, yours, JOHN H. MORGAN.

The coffee has been turned over by Mrs. Bruce to the Ladies, who are laboring day and night for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Atlanta Confederacy.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.—Our distinguished Vice-President, on his way to Richmond, remained in Columbia on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening a large number of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, assembled in front of Nickerson's Hotel and complimented him with a serenade.

Mr. Stephens was introduced to the assemblage by his Honor Mayor Goodwin, and in response he delivered an eloquent and stirring speech, reviewing our past history, explaining the causes of this irrational and unjust war, and impressing upon his hearers the necessity of being fully prepared to meet it in all its magnitude. He plead eloquently for the soldier, and in doing so paid a high compliment to the patriotism and noble deeds of the women of the South. His remarks were greeted with frequent applause by the large assemblage.—*Columbia Guardian.*

The Difference.—The Yankee, McCook, who was lately killed in Tennessee, was one of the coarsest ruffians (not excepting the bandit Pope) in the whole Federal army. He is the same man who, on one occasion, said to a venerable clergyman of Nashville, "Your people shall submit, sir, or they shall all be exterminated. I am your master, and you are my slave." The butcheries which the Yankees have committed in trying to avenge the death of this miscreant present a suggestive contrast to the conduct of our own people, when Gen. Caswell, one of our most valuable officers, and estimable gentlemen, was lately assassinated in Tennessee. There was no excitement, no cries for vengeance, no innocent people hung or shot, no retaliation of any kind that we have yet heard of. Such is the difference between the two people.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"Augusta Insurance Bank" Shinplasters.—We caution our readers against these issues. A number of them of the denomination of ten cents were picked up on yesterday in a store in this city. They were neither numbered nor signed, but this can be easily done by the parties to the fraud, and in amounts to suit their purposes. There is no such bank in Augusta as the Augusta Insurance Bank. If the storekeepers and soldiers will only remember this; the follows issuing these shinplasters may be detected before long.

Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1862.

DEATH OF HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—Many of our citizens were startled on Saturday morning last by the announcement that this distinguished member of our community had departed this life during the previous night. He had been for many months in wretched health, but had so far rallied as to be in the streets occasionally during the last month or two, and hopes had been indulged of his recovery. We suppose, therefore, that the summons came suddenly. He was, we think, about 53 years of age; was a gentleman of decided ability, of highly cultivated mind, and of more than ordinary conversational powers. He had been a leading Member of the Bar, Senator in our State Legislature, Speaker of the Senate, and by virtue thereof Governor of the State for a short period, on the election of Gov. Reid to the U. S. Senate; afterwards for four years Representative in the U. S. Congress from this District, and member of the State Convention from Cumberland and Harnett.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. VANCE.—One of the most venerable and distinguished citizens of the State suggests to us, in a letter just at hand from him, that the people should give a full and fair start to Gov. Vance's Administration, by an imposing Installation. Let the Judges of the Supreme Court be called in, says he, to administer the oath of office, and everybody be invited to attend to hear him define his position in his Inaugural Address. This will give him a fit and fair opportunity to declare his principles—more dignified and appropriate than a common card. The regular Message to the General Assembly is too far off.

We heartily second the motion, and feel the more gratified at it because we take it for granted, from what we know of our correspondent's antecedents, that he supported Col. Johnston. Yet he bears this testimony to the patriotism of Gov. Vance: "A truer Southern man, in my opinion, does not live amongst us." This is the right spirit. It is the spirit of a *North Carolinian*—heart and hand North Carolinian—who loves his native State, and has faithfully served her in various public trusts with which, during a long life, she has signally honored him. *He* means no factious opposition to Gov. Vance's Administration. *He* insinuates no doubts of the loyalty of the man whom the people—emphatically the people—have called to administer their government, and to carry on the war in a higher and more responsible position than that to which he had voluntarily devoted himself—bidding him who had taken the lowest place, in the language of Scripture, to "come up higher." *He* seeks not to trump up unworthy and false reasons for the overwhelming decision of the people, but will sustain the man of the people,—than whom "a truer Southern man does not live,"—in his efforts to defeat the common foe and maintain the honor and independence of his country—of North Carolina and the Southern Confederacy.

We repeat, therefore, that we second our friend's motion. Let us have an imposing demonstration, not alone of those who voted for Col. Vance, but of such other patriotic citizens as feel disposed, for the sake of the State and the great cause, to help him along in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office. Let all who can, make arrangements to be in Raleigh on the 8th of September, to give and receive congratulations over the past, and to give and take courage for the future.

A DESPOTISM.—People are sometimes inclined to pronounce some of the acts of our Confederate Government as harsh and verging to despotism, and but for the plea of war's necessities there would be serious complaint on that score. But nothing done here will compare with what we now witness in the "land of the *free* and the home of the *brave*," as the United States was formerly called with some show of reason. We copy from the Richmond Enquirer an article on the recent despotic orders of the Lincoln Government.

The action of the authorities has been quite in accordance with the spirit of these orders. The entire editorial corps of a Harrisburg paper has been arrested and carried off to Washington, and the paper consequently suppressed, for the publication of an apparently harmless piece of ridicule of Gen. Lane's proposal to raise a free negro regiment. But the rarest scene occurred at Baltimore on the evening of the 8th. The Baltimore News Sheet tells of the arrest of nearly two hundred persons who were at the depot about to take the cars for Philadelphia. They protested that they were only about to take a pleasure trip to the North, but the authorities chose to suspect them of an intention to leave the "land of the free" and fly to some of the European despotisms, to avoid the draft and other tender mercies of "the best government on earth." In some instances men in company with females were arrested. They were all held in custody, till after the train had started, when they were released and allowed to return home, the baggage of many of them being taken away in the cars. This was at 7 P. M. At 9½ P. M. the same scene was enacted again, but only 10 or 15 persons ventured to apply for tickets. At other places five other persons were arrested and confined.

Among the outrages of this yankee despotism, we are glad to see that one has touched the Kentucky Lincolnite, Gen. Leslie Coombs, who deserved better from those who have profited by his treachery to his native South. He publishes a correspondence complaining bitterly that his widowed daughter, who lives in his house at Lexington, was arrested at Cincinnati, at a hotel where she was alone, and her person and baggage searched by strangers, in pursuance of a telegram from Lexington. Coombs is indignant at this: says that it ought to have been done at his house, if anywhere: says no man doubts *his* loyalty, &c &c. We rather think this is a mistake. The circumstances show that he *is* doubted. People who benefit by treason may love the treason but are sure to despise the traitor.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.—There is a rapid progress towards such a [illegible] which we have long been convinced would occur. In addition to the accounts of burnings and murders near Nashville, in another column, we see the following in a yankee letter from Springfield, Missouri:

"There is an excited state of feeling, and "death to the guerillas" is the motto. Seven guerillas were hung in one day by a party of citizens, who joined together for a fox chase."

Lincoln has not responded to President Davis's order in regard to Pope's officers being held as hostages for our guerillas and citizens who may be executed. We think he will not respond to it, and that soon we shall hear of the hanging of some of Pope's officers now in prison at Richmond. This cannot be avoided. It will be a necessity. And then will follow other executions on both sides. For all of which the world will justly hold the vile yankees responsible.

HOW LONG.—The expenses of the yankee government have been stated at from three to four millions a day. The 600,000 men lately called for (if Lincoln ever gets them,) will cost nearly two more millions a day—say five millions in all. How long can the yankees stand that? They will be bankrupt in six months.

TREASON IN INDIANA.—The grand jury at the late District Court of the U. S. in Indiana examined about 200 witnesses, from all parts of the State, resulting in the conclusion that there is an organized and sworn band of men, numbering some 15,000, who are engaged in hostility to the United States, and to the war, and in favor of extending the institution of slavery. The jury brought in bills of indictment for treason against sixteen persons.

CONGRESS.—The Second Session begins to-day.

WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The President of the Cumberland Hospital Association has received a letter from a Lady of this county, who has heretofore manifested her womanly sympathy in the cause of the soldiers and of the country they are defending, in which she desires that the Ladies be stirred up to a renewal of those labors which did them so much credit and gave them so much pleasure last Fall and Winter. We do not think the matter can be better brought to the public attention than in the Lady's own earnest words, and therefore take the liberty of copying an extract from her letter, merely remarking, that cold weather will soon be upon the soldiers again, when they will need, even more than last year, the handiwork of their wives and daughters and sisters and sweet-hearts. So we beg them to begin at once:—

"We heard you were sending fruit to Virginia. We wish to know if you have to purchase the fruit; if so, do not do so again, but write to us what time you would like to have it and we will send a wagon load down. Also, what vegetables we could get. We have any quantity of fruit and will send it to you any time you wish. We would like to hear from you as early as possible, as our best apples and peaches are now ripe. Would you like to have catsup to send to the hospitals? I can send several bottles. I wish some of you ladies would write a piece for the Observer, and suggest to the ladies in the country the importance of drying fruit for the benefit of sick soldiers this winter. Last summer every woman and child of my acquaintance was knitting socks for the soldiers, and now I do not know of but one or two that are doing it. I hear our young ladies complaining of being tired to death with nothing to do. Surely Messrs. Hale can arouse them. Tell them to give us an editorial on it about twice a month. I want it impressed on their minds. I threatened some young ladies this week to publish them in the Observer. If you will write a piece for the Observer, I promise you a fine lot of gloves and socks for your Society. Please say to the young ladies they must not expect to have a soldier for a husband if they can't knit socks and gloves for the soldiers."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Wilson, N. C., 7th Aug., Maj. James S. Whitehead, of the 55th N. C. T., of Pitt county, N. C.

Near Drewry's Bluff, Aug. 15, Thomas C. Johnson, of Harnett county, a member of the Highland Rangers. Also, on the 12th, W. G. Parks, of the same Company. [Tributes of respect in our next.]

At the 1st N. C. Hospital in Petersburg, Va., on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, Lieut. Thos. W. Rouse, of Co. C, 27th Reg't, from Lenoir county, N. C.

Also, during the last month, members of the above named company, of typhoid fever, Jas. F. Barrow, Jno. W. Sutton, J. W. Jump, Wm. H. Wartess and L. Herring, all of Lenoir county, N. C.

At the N. C. Hospital, in Petersburg, 23d July, Mr. R. J. Young, a private in Co. C, 53d Reg't, in the 23d year of his age, of Wake.

In Halifax, 17th July, Littleberry O. Wilcox, aged 22, of the 12th Reg't.

June 29th, of wounds in the Richmond battles, Serg't R. F. Hartness, of Co. G, 38th Reg't.

In the "South Mountain Rangers," 55th Reg't, seven have died since it went into service on the 14th May, viz: Major Wartman, R. D. Hoyle, Albert Canipe, Levi Hoyle, Jas. T. Price, D. P. Warlick and R. A. McCall.

In Petersburg, 11th inst., Robert W. Barden, of Co. A, 43d Reg't.

Near Richmond, 20th July, of typhoid fever, Jas. H. M. Everitt, of New Hanover county, aged 21.

On the 26th June, of wounds in battle, Wm. W. Harvell, aged 25.

On 13th July, at the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, from the effects of a wound received in the battle near Gaines' Mills on 27th June, Serg't Samuel L. Sharpe, Co. G, 4th Reg't.

In the N. C. Hospital in Petersburg, of brain fever, Corp'l Wm. A. Bennett, of Co. D, 53d Reg't.

At the Hospital in Petersburg, 30th ult., Armenius C. Lash, in the 36th year of his age, a member of Capt. C. E. Shober's Co., 45th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in the 2d N. C. Hospital in Petersburg, Va., on Sunday the 27th July, of brain fever, JOHN H. HASTY, aged 19 years 8 months and 20 days. Thus died our beloved friend in the service of his country to prevent its being seized by a vile Northern foe. But we mourn not as those without hope, for he was a christian, a dutiful son, ever ready to do what he thought duty bade him do. Duty called him to defend his country, and he went forth immediately to its defence. During the latter part of March he enlisted for during the war, and he bade parents, relatives, friends, home and a happy fire-side adieu, and went forth to perform what he considered his duty, as many others did at the same time. But where is he now? He has taken his seat among the heavenly angels, where his happy spirit will be forever at rest, while his body lies beneath the cold sods of earth. Our young friend has left a father and mother and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss, but we doubt not that our loss is his eternal gain. In all things he acted christianlike, and his disposition was so good that none knew him but to love him. The deceased was a volunteer from Richmond county, in Capt. Stewart's company, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHARLES G. THOMAS, the subject of this notice, was the son of George and Mary Thomas of Lowndesboro', Ala. He was in his 22d year, when slain in one of the fierce battles before Richmond.

The writer knew Charlie well. He was emphatically a good boy; dutiful as a son, diligent as a pupil, amiable as a companion. His word was never called in question; he was cheerful, but never boisterous; liberal, but not extravagant; unselfish, he was always ready to do acts of kindness.

He was trained in the Sabbath school, in which his pious mother, though in feeble health, and advanced in years, still delights to instruct the young in the things of God.

In addition to his natural amiability of character, was found the elevating, ennobling influences of christianity.

At the commencement of our present struggle, Charlie left the Institution at which he was finishing his education, and with the approbation of his father, and cheerful consent of his mother, attached himself to the Lowndesboro' Beauregards, which company constitutes a part of the gallant 3d Reg't of Ala. In his company he conducted himself with great propriety. Honorable as a soldier, prompt in his obedience to orders, ever at the post of duty, he secured the confidence of the entire body. The writer was connected with the 3d Reg't for fourteen months, and unhesitatingly states, that Alabama had no more reliable defender than Charlie Thomas.

One of his mess-mates, (himself a young man of sterling worth,) thus writes about his comrade: "In the charge of July 1st, which will ever be remembered by our countrymen, the name of Charlie G. Thomas is entitled to a place by the side of the most distinguished of our country's heroes. He was ever at his post, ready to execute the orders of his officers. When the order was given, he fixed his bayonet with a firm hand, brought his gun to a charge, and moved onward with his Reg't to the line of the enemy; and ere he reached it, a ball pierced his breast,—he fell and soon expired,—and be it ever remembered that when he fell, *he was in the advance of his Regiment.*

"He was kind, chivalrous, generous, patriotic, affectionate and moral. Among the many that have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country, no nobler soldier has fallen a martyr to Southern liberty."

Such is the testimony of one that occupied the same tent, ate at the same mess, and had abundant opportunity of knowing Charlie well.

We have hope in his death. He read his Bible regularly in Camp; was a constant attendant upon its religious services, and we trust, from his setting apart a portion of his time for prayer, that he now enjoys the peace of Heaven.

His body was recovered, taken home, and rests in the family lot in the village grave yard.

Sweet be thy rest, young Southern cavalier!
Thy native South cannot forget thy death.
In future strife, more vigorous than before,
Nerved for the fight by thoughts of fallen sons,
She'll well avenge thy fall. Upon her foes
She stronger blows shall strike and fell them down.
Rest then in peace. Upon thy grave we place
The fragrant flower, bedewing it with tears. J.

We are glad to learn that our former townsman, Jas. Banks, Esq., has received and accepted the position of Attorney for the Confederate States District Court of East Florida.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.—A subscriber in Mississippi writes to ask if we will receive Confederate Notes in payment of subscription? Of course we will; and in payment for anything else.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Vance.	Johnston
Alamance,	952	178
Alexander	749	115
Anson	756	71
Bertie	522	100
Bladen	313	307
Brunswick	316	204
Burke	868	280
Buncombe	1006 maj.	
Cabarrus	586	504
Caldwell	600 maj.	
Catawba	605	555
Caswell	532	269
Chatham	1427	119
Cleaveland	528	575
Columbus	225	449
Cumberland	961	315
Davidson	1368	162
Davie	726	132
Duplin	100	951
Edgecombe	113	504
Forsyth	1359	233
Franklin	525	378
Gaston	372	417
Granville	924	449
Greene	330	144
Guilford	1991	74
Halifax	427	507
Harnett	377	193
Haywood	299 maj.	
Henderson	948 maj.	
Hertford	189 maj.	
Iredell	1513	161
Jackson	500	94
Johnston	989	148
Macon	670	108
Madison	800 maj.	
Mecklenburg	421	1241
Moore	1020	114
Montgomery	670	18
Nash	315	264
New Hanover	287	1287
Northampton	90 maj.	
Orange	1051	308
Person	350 maj.	
Randolph	1287	49
Rowan	1824	405
Rockingham	538	255
Robeson	949	308
Richmond	684	97
Rutherford	1188	245
Stanly	850	8
Surry	632	192
Sampson	468	686
Stokes	588 maj.	
Wake	2186	485
Wayne	702	486
Warren	156	453
Wilkes	1476	66
Yadkin	1168	58
	48,091	15,559

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Anson.—We have not yet received the full returns. As far as ascertained, (43d regiment to hear from) the poll was: Senate Smith 878, Simons 329. Commons, Richardson 570, Burns 408, Dargan 353. Sheriff, Threadgill 574, Redfearn 198.

For Senate, Union votes with Anson.

Jackson.—Commons, J. Keener.

Macon.—Commons, Dr. J. M. Lyle.

McDowell.—Commons, Mr. Craig.

Alexander.—Commons, J. M. Carson.

Rutherford and Polk.—Senate, M. O. Dickerson. Commons, A. R. Bryan and J. B. Carpenter.

Person.—Senate, James Holeman. Commons, M. D. C. Bumpass.

Pitt.—Senate, E. J. Blount. Commons, C. Perkins and B. G. Albritton.

Martin and Washington.—Senate, J. G. Galloway.

Martin.—Commons, James Robinson.

Perquimons.—Commons, Dr. Jos. H. Riddick.

Jones and Carteret.—Senate, Calvin Koonce.

COLUMBUS SHERIFFALTY.—Mr. Williamson who was re-elected Sheriff of Columbus on the 7th inst. was not a candidate and has declined to serve. The County Court in session last week elected John W. Gore.

THE ARMY WORM.—A subscriber in Robeson writes: "I fear the Army worm will do as much damage this season as I find them plentifully on the grass and corn blades on my premises."

We hear also of great ravages of the worm on the Cape Fear, below this town.

FINE FRUIT.—Theophilus Evans Esq. of this vicinity has presented us with several large bunches of delicious grapes, from his vineyard.

And we are favored, we suppose by the proprietors of the "Sunny-side Nursery, near Rockingham, N. C." with a box of Bartlett Pears, among the best, if not the very best, of that species of fruit.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Messrs. Tysor & Johnson have left with us a handsome specimen of another manufacture to which the war has given rise, perhaps for the first time in the South. See their advertisement.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS.—A list of 18 civilians confined at the Rip Raps is furnished by a returned prisoner. It includes the following from North Carolina:

Rev. R. J. Graves, Orange county; James A. Sparkman, Thomas J. Sparkman, Richard H. Manning, Jas. Wiggins, and Jas. H. Freeman, of Gates county.

Two recent deaths are reported: Lieut. Counsil, of Nansemond county, Va., and Thomas A. Jordan, of Gates county, N. C.

The prisoners are mostly farmers. They are stated to have been shamefully treated; those from Gates county were put in irons.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN CHARLESTON.—The Mercury gives a list of nine places in Charleston and its immediate vicinity, and four at Mount Pleasant, where salt is made; and adds,—

"As the article is now also being produced in large quantities at various points along the coast, it seems to us high time that the enormous prices generally demanded for salt should be somewhat abated. It is only just that we should add that the Messrs. Chisholm, whose salt works we mention first in order, have shown a commendable public spirit by uniformly refusing to sell their salt at more than five dollars a bushel."

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF MADISON.—The army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes from Orange county, Va., as follows:—

I have just paid a visit to Montpelier, the home and grave of Madison. It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. The dwelling is of large dimensions, but of such exquisite proportions, and in such a magnificent park of stately trees, that till one enters it he regards it rather as a modest cottage. Covered with cream colored stucco, and the porch embowered by running roses, it presents a truly lovely picture. It has none of that mouldering air of age which are so pleasing and painful at Mount Vernon and Monticello. Such is the nature of the grounds that you do not see the mansion till you are upon it. Then, from the front a wide and glorious panorama bursts on the view. Woods, fruitful fields, and the encircling Blue Ridge, combined to make a scene of exquisite beauty and grandeur. Within the dwelling nearly all is modern. The present proprietor is a Mr. Carson, from Ireland, who lately came here under a pass from old Abe, and now proclaims strict neutrality, and claims the protection of the British flag.

The grave of the patriot-sage is situated in the midst of a large field of luxuriant corn, is imperfectly shaded by five tall locusts, and is surrounded by a low brick wall, which also encloses several other tombs. The stone which covers Madison's tomb is a simple granite shaft, bearing only this inscription: "Madison. Born March 16, 1751: Died June 28, 1836." Immediately in the rear is a smaller shaft of white marble, containing these words: "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison. Born May 20, 1768: Died July 8, 1849." How little did the great statesman dream that in a quarter of a century after his death Northern and Southern armies would be confronting each other near his grave.

[Dolly Payne, the most accomplished lady of her day, was a native of Guilford county, N. C.]—OBSERVER.

THE YANKEE OATH.—The Richmond Dispatch says that not one man has appeared in Clarke and Jefferson counties in response to the order of Pope, to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government.

Sugar Sale.—Sugar was sold at auction, in Petersburg, Thursday, at 59 a 74 cents per pound by the hogshead, according to quality. Nails brought 12½ cents per pound, and Rice, by the cask, 10½ cents.

GEN. BRANCH'S BRIGADE.

Gen. Branch, of N. C., has issued the following congratulatory address to the troops composing his brigade. The "Slash Church" alluded to, is the battle field usually known as "Hanover Court House:"

HEAD QRS. 4TH BRIGADE, L'T DIV'N, July 29, 1862.
General Order, No. 6.

The General, commanding the Brigade, having been authorized to have inscribed on the battle flags of his Regiments the names of actions in which they have participated, avails himself of the opportunity to refer to some of those actions.

At Newbern, besides a fleet of gunboats, you fought 18,000 of the best troops in the Federal service, having reserves of 7,000 men. You numbered less than 4,000, not ten of whom officers and men had ever been in battle before. After an uninterrupted fire of four hours—which has not been exceeded in severity by any you have since heard—(except for one hour at Gaines' Mill,) and after you had inflicted on the enemy a loss of not less than half your own number in killed and wounded—you made good your retreat out of a peninsula in which he had confidently boasted that he would capture you as he would "chickens in a coop."

At Slash Church you encountered the division of Gen. Porter, and a part of the division of Gen Sedgwick, numbering at least 20,000, and including 5,000 United States regulars.

You, with the two other regiments temporarily acting with you, numbered about 4,000. You repulsed the enemy's attack, and boldly advancing attacked him with such vigor that, after a six hours' combat, you withdrew in perfect order, to avoid being surrounded during the night—the enemy not daring to follow you beyond the field of battle.

Your Commander might have justified himself in retiring before such superior forces, both at Newbern and Slash Church; but when on assuming a command he resolved never to retreat before any hostile force without fighting it, he did not place too high an estimate on the valor and discipline of the brave men it is his pride to command.

In the late brilliant operations before Richmond you were the first Brigade to cross the Chickahominy; you were the first to encounter the enemy, and you were the first to start him on that retreat in which the able combinations of our Generals-in-Chief allowed him to take no rest until he found shelter under the guns of his shipping. You captured from him a flag before any other troops had crossed the Chickahominy.

At Mechanicsville you were under a heavy fire on Thursday evening, the 26th, and Friday morning, which you had no opportunity to return.

At Gaines' Mill you opened the fight, and continued in it until the enemy had been driven from every part of the field.

On Monday, at Frazier's farm, you were again in the heat of the engagement, from its opening to its close, driving the enemy before you for a great distance, and capturing a battery.

On Tuesday, at Malvern Hill, you were again under a terrific fire, which you had no opportunity to return.

Though rarely able to turn out 3,000 men for duty, you have in six pitched battles and several skirmishes, lost 1,250 in killed and wounded.

Of five Colonels two have been killed in battle, two wounded, and one taken prisoner by an overwhelming force.

Whilst making this bloody but brilliant record for your Brigade, you have been, as soldiers of freedom should always be, modest, uncomplaining, and regardful of what is due to others.

Your ranks have been thinned by the casualties of war, but be not discouraged. In a few days they will be filled by recruits, and yours will be the proud task of teaching them to maintain the reputation you have achieved.

The Regiments of the Brigade are respectively entitled to have inscribed on their flags as follows:

The 7th Regiment—"Newbern, Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill."

[The same inscription is to be inscribed on the flags of the 28th, 37th and 33d Regiments.]

The 18th Regiment—"Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill."

Branch Artillery (Capt. Latham)—"Newbern, Slash Church."

The Quartermaster of the Brigade will furnish flags inscribed as above.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Brg. Gen. Comm'dg.

FROM THE CAMP AT STATESVILLE.

CAMP HILL, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—There are about 800 conscripts here now and none have been yet sent off. The men here are mostly married, healthy and stout, and seem to be well satisfied. I see no difference in this and a Camp of volunteers. So far they have excellent and abundant accommodations and are well pleased with their officers. The greatest inconvenience is the want of a variety of cooking vessels and other similar articles of camp furniture.

Orders have been extended to all the counties for the men to come to camp immediately and I suppose they will continue to come rapidly from now on. There are but few behind in counties that have sent any at all. I have heard of but very little practical direct opposition to the carrying out of the Conscript Law. The mountain people will yield promptly to the necessity of the case and come forward with enthusiasm.

Capt. McRae has adopted a calm, firm course, and a well regulated system of business, and this, with the energy, promptness and spirit of accommodation so plainly manifest, will no doubt ensure the operations of the camp and its officers to be successful and satisfactory. The plan adopted here was to allow men to select their own companies as far as possible though it cannot be put into effect now fully; but any how all men from this camp can go to regiments that have companies from their respective counties.

This is certainly a very liberal, enterprising and patriotic community. Fruit is very abundant and crops are generally good, though it has been too dry for the last two or three weeks, which will shorten the corn crop. The Western N. C. R. R. is completed to within 6 miles of Morganton, and the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R. (a big name for a little road) is done from Charlotte to within 6½ miles of Statesville. Our camp (named after D. H. Hill) is between the terminus of the latter and town.

North Carolina should feel more than a general interest in "Stonewall" Jackson who has just gained another victory over the arch-fiend Pope. He married a Miss Morrison of Lincolnton, a sister of Mrs. Gen. D. H. Hill and cousin of Gov. Graham. Long live old "Stonewall" and may his shadow never grow less!

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 15, 1862.

Mrs. E. J. LILLY, Treasurer Cum. Hos. Association:

Madam:—By direction of the proprietors of Blount's Creek Factory, I enclose my check on Bank Clarendon for $500, to be applied at the discretion of your Association, in supplying the destitute families of our soldiers, in aid of our sick and wounded soldiers, or in furnishing clothing for them.

Wishing you God speed in your noble and patriotic efforts in behalf of our glorious cause,

I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't B. C. Manf. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 16, 1862.

GEORGE MCNEILL, ESQ., Pres't Blount's Creek Co:

Dear Sir:—In behalf of the Ladies of the Cumberland Hospital Association, I would through you return to the proprietors of the Blount's Creek Factory our heartfelt thanks for the very munificent addition to our treasury conveyed in your favor of the 15th inst. May your liberality be blessed to yourselves as well as to the grateful recipients of your bounty.

Be assured that every effort will be made to apply your donation in a manner that will best promote the interests of the gallant defenders of our glorious cause.

With sentiments of the highest esteem towards yourself and the gentlemen composing the board,

I am, very respectfully,
Mrs. E. J. LILLY, Treas'r Cum. Hos. Asso.

The Yankee Failure at Vicksburg.—A gentleman recently from Vicksburg informs us that Gen. Van-Dorn estimates the number of shot and shell thrown by the enemy during the bombardment, at 300,000! Yet with this stupendous expenditure of ammunition nothing was accomplished save considerable damage to buildings in the city, many of which are perforated by the iron missiles, and a very slight destruction of human life. The Yankees, it now appears, did not withdraw their whole force from opposite Vicksburg on the late retirement. They left about six hundred and fifty men, strongly entrenched in bomb-proof ditches, and under orders not to move until the Archangel sounds the last great reveille for all the nations of the earth. Some are victims of fever and some of the Arkansas; but, in plain words they all died.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ANECDOTE OF OLD STONEWALL.—Gen. Jackson is said to be, under ordinary circumstances, inclined to take "cat naps," and before and during the late battles around Richmond he took little regular slumbers. In the evening, as he was riding with a single companion, he was observed to be asleep and to be nodding. His companion wondered, but did not wake him. Presently they passed a man lying on the roadside, who cried out, "Hillow, where did that man get that liquor?" This woke Jackson, who said, "Well, I think I'd better keep awake now."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—We were unable to learn anything of special interest from our lines about Gordonsville yesterday. Our latest reports, up to half-past twelve o'clock yesterday, represent everything quiet, with no fighting of consequence since the battle of Saturday. It is said, with some grounds of probability, that the forces under Pope are concentrating in Madison county, and will perhaps attempt a flank movement on Gen Jackson, while Burnside, who is being heavily reinforced by McClellan, advances through Culpeper and Orange.—*Dispatch.*

Cavalry Dash on Front Royal.—RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—On Tuesday last, a detachment under Lt. Baylor made a dash upon the Yankees at Front Royal, in Warren county. The detachment numbered twenty-eight men, and the result of their expedition, according to one account, was the capture of the Provost Marshal of the place, two Captains and eight privates. Another account says they captured thirty of the Provost Guard, and eleven horses, and that they were afterwards charged upon by two companies of Yankee cavalry and a body of infantry, when twenty of the prisoners made their escape. The other ten, with the horses, were brought into Harrisonburg on Tuesday night. Our loss was one killed, two wounded, and four horses killed.

Sergeant Timberlake, of Lt. Baylor's party, visited his home in the Valley, and upon his return captured a Yankee team, with four or five horses. He left the wagon but brought the horses into camp, made an officer a present of one, and was offered two hundred dollars a piece for the others.—*Dispatch.*

Skirmishing in Mississippi.—TUPELO, MISS., Aug. 14.—Capt. Roddey reports officially that on the 7th inst., in command of three companies of Confederate scouts, he attacked the Federal force near Decatur, chasing them into that town, capturing one hundred and twenty-three privates and one officer, and killing and wounding a large number. The Confederate loss was one killed and three wounded. He brought off fifty-six stand of arms. On the succeeding day he chased a scouting party of Yankees, burnt the trestle work of the railroad, and cut the telegraph wires.

From Louisiana.—JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 14.—It is reported that the Yankees are about evacuating Baton Rouge. Capt. Daighue last week captured on the coast three schooners loaded with Sugar for New Orleans. The Yankee crews were carried to Camp Moore.

The towns of Donaldsonville and Labanon have been destroyed by the Yankees. Planters are being arrested for sympathising with the rebels, and held as hostages to repress the movements of the guerillas. The Federals are plundering generally. They have two negro regiments in New Orleans.

Another Kentucky Raid.—GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial dated 8th inst., says that 1500 Confederate Infantry are at the head of Cumberland river, moving into Kentucky, with 2000 cavalry; and it is said that they have 2000 more at Livingston, en route for Kentucky.

The Enemy's Loss in the Cedar Run Fight.—We have already stated that the Yankees sent a flag of truce, on Sunday, to ask permission to bury their dead. It was granted, and the battle ground became neutral. A large number of our and Yankee officers met and conversed pretty freely about matters and things in general, and the late battle in particular. The Yankees say that Banks commanded, and express their opinion quite freely as to his incompetency; indeed it is said to have been quite amusing to hear some of the remarks made of this would-be Yankee hero by some of his followers. The Yankee Major General Augher was shot in the left breast, and mortally wounded, and Gen. Gary was wounded in the arm. The Yankees acknowledge that they had over 500 killed, including many officers, and one of their surgeons unintentionally let it out that 1,150 wounded had already been moved from the field. From their own statement, the Yankee loss was hardly short of 3,000. Our loss was a little over one hundred killed, and between 500 and 600 wounded and missing.

Killing of General McCook.—It was Captain Frank Gurley, commanding a company of Partizan Rangers in North Alabama, who killed the infamous Yankee General McCook, a few days ago. Instead of being on an ambulance, as the telegraph reports, he was enjoying a ride in a fine carriage, with a pair of splendid horses, in magnificent style, when his career was suddenly closed.—*Chas. Courier, 16th.*

Departure of Prisoners of War.—Four Federal officers who have been in captivity for more than twelve months, took their departure from the military prison in this city yesterday morning. They are Col. Michael Corcoran, 69th N. Y.; Col. O. B. Wilcox, 1st Michigan; Col. Bowman, 8th P.; and Maj. Vogdes, of the U. S. regular army. These officers, who, it will be remembered, were held as hostages for the safety of our privateersmen, were sent away by special permission; and of the number so held, only two now remain—Lt. Col. Neff, 1st Kentucky, and Maj. J. D. Potter, 38th N. Y. They have been in captivity for more than thirteen months, and are now retained only until the necessary papers can be made out. There are, we understand, twenty-eight Federal officers, taken at the battle of Manassas, still confined in our military prisons.—*Dispatch, 16th.*

Heroism of our Soldiers at Vicksburg.—General M. L. Smith, in a general order, complimenting the bravery of the defence of Vicksburg, notices several instances of individual gallantry. He says:

The two most prominent are Sergeant Wm. Boyle, Co. I, and Private John Murray, Capers' Battery 1st Louisiana Artillery. The first acting as gunner during the fierce action of the 28th of June, had his right hand crushed by the fragment of a shell while stopping the vent of his piece, yet faithfully maintained his position, not raising his wounded hand until all danger of a premature discharge had passed, thus preserving, by his coolness and bravery, the lives of his companions at the gun.

The second, on the morning of the 28th day of June, when a ball became lodged in a rifle gun, and the cannoniers were driven from the parapets by a shower of schrapnel, mounted the parapet alone, and worked manfully to ram it home, regardless of the danger to which he was momentarily exposed.

The Black Brigade.—The Savannah Republican says: it is reported, on very good authority, that some trouble occurred with the black regiments at Hilton Head last week, and Saturday last the entire force was disbanded and broken up."

Deserters.—Twenty-two deserters from the Yankee army came into Staunton on Wednesday, and gave themselves up to the commandant of that post. They stated they were from Northwestern Virginia.—*Whig.*

DIED,

On the 15th inst., LUCY BALLARD, daughter of Jonathan and Douglass Evans, aged 10 months. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Saturday the 12th of July, at Mt. Sterling, Iredell county, N. C., MARGARET, youngest daughter of Hon. R. M. and Margaret Pearson.

Twelve bright, happy summers, God gave her to us, and now, beloved by all who knew her, she hath fled to her "spirit home"—gone in her early youth, ere the beautiful bud had blossomed—gone from this sinful earth—from all—forever gone. It was the dawn of day, ere the frail young lily had opened its last leaf to the sunshine, God gathered it from the rude storms of life, to burst in glorious beauty on high. A dear sister soothed her dying hour, and told her "how our Saviour loved little children." Before the "deep stillness," she spoke of the loved ones at home—of the devoted father and noble little brother whom she could gladden no more. Then came the fanning of the Death Angel's wings—a pure, bright smile played upon her features, and the spirit of our darling had returned to the God who gave it. As a bright and shining Angel we will think of her now, calling to all whom she loved *to be ready for God's summons.* "Each link from the chain on earth adds another to that in Heaven," and we should not grieve that our beautiful little sister has left this world of bloodshed and strife. In the midst of war and sorrow on earth her pure young spirit fled to the better land. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

No slab of pallid marble
Rears its white and ghastly head,
Telling wanderers by the wayside,
Of the pure and lovely dead.

The cedar waving o'er her,
And the dew-drop pure and bright,
Is the epitaph an angel wrote
In the stillness of the night.

"The gentle Saviour calls
Our children to his breast;
He folds them in his gracious arms
Himself declares them blest." S—r.

In Richmond county, N. C., Aug. 6th, Mr. DUNCAN McLAUGHLIN in the 41st year of his age, and until recently a member of Co. F, (Scotch Boys) 18th Reg't N. C. V. Com.

MONEY FOUND,

WHICH the owner can have by calling at the Store of Wm. McIntyre and describing.

J. A. KING, Sen'r.
August 18. 1tpd

STONEWALL JACKSON.

War reveals men. Nothing is more sure—no fact more striking. Napoleon selected his Marshals and Generals from the ranks; choosing not "men of influence," their sons, relatives or friends, but those in whom his penetrating eye had discerned the inborn faculty of leadership, the power of planning and executing great and successful military movements. Cromwell was the son of a brewer, and but for the exigencies of the period in which he lived would have remained an obscure and quiet citizen of Huntingdon. And the "foremost man of all the world," our own Washington, had probably, but for similar exigencies, vegetated in the county of Fairfax, dying as he had lived, a plain and unknown planter.

A year ago, Col. Thomas J. Jackson was only known as a brave young officer who had served his country faithfully in Mexico. He was brave—but many persons are brave. He did his duty courageously; but so many officers do as much that the journals scarcely took the trouble to speak of him. But times have changed—and the obscure officer has become one of those great names which constitute the pride, the hope, and the defence of a great people. Gen. Stonewall Jackson has earned for himself, upon many bloody battle-fields, a fame which will last as long as the sun shines or the water runs. Perhaps no more striking proof of the truth of what we have said in the commencement of this article exists, than the career of this eminent soldier. The simple professor at the Military Institute has become the leader of world-wide renown, overcoming the enemies of the South whenever he has encountered them, and maintaining, in the midst of peril and disaster, that serene, immovable soul which rises, in triumph above the darkest clouds.

This is not the occasion to estimate the significance or to sum up the results of those magnificent campaigns which have made the Shenando

...ER FROM MR. SATTERTHWAITE.

From the Raleigh Standard.

OAK-DALE, Pitt Co., July 30, 1862.

MR. W. W HOLDEN:

Sir:—I ask that you will give me a small space in your paper, to notice some base *charges* and *insinuations* that have appeared in the State Journal and otherwise circulated against me. The only apology which I shall offer to the public for intruding my name before them, is, that in my opinion "longer forbearance ceases to be a virtue." Shortly after the adjournment of the State Convention, I saw in the State Journal a *gross misrepresentation* of the remarks made by me on the floor of the Convention, upon Mr. Badger's resolutions in relation to the imprisonment and trial of citizens of North Carolina in the State of Virginia. Averse as I was to newspaper controversies, I concluded to take no *public* notice of the misrepresentation, gross as was the injustice done me. I was confirmed in this conclusion by the reflection that my remarks were made in open Convention, where all my associates in that body could hear and understand what I *did* say. Every one of them knows that I made no "denunciation" of the Confederate government, and that I did *not* call "our country's defenders a set of marauders;" and did *not* say that I would advise our people to go to the enemy for protection, nor any thing like it. The person who furnished the State Journal with the account of my remarks, which that paper published, must have been some "*outsider*" whose hearing and understanding were perverted, no doubt, by the *wish* and *purpose* to misrepresent me. But, from that time forward there has seemed to be a purpose on the part of that paper and its minions, to slander and misrepresent me as being untrue to the South. I saw an article in that paper of the 12th inst., headed "*Have we a traitor among us?*" and the article professes to give the substance of a conversation on the 4th of July, in Newbern, between Gen. Martin, Lieut. Graham and Mr. Stanly. * * * And then the article charges, that there is "*some arch traitor nearly as influential and reliable, politically and socially, as Ex-Gov. Graham, in correspondence with Mr. Stanly, and the question is, "who is he?"* * * * * *Almost every eye in Eastern Carolina points to the same man, and some in secret even whisper his name, but dare not pronounce it.*" Neither did I intend to notice this article. 1st. Because I had no especial respect for the source from which it came; and 2d: because I had no right to assume that I was the individual "pointed at," until some one "*did dare*" pronounce my name, or so "point" the allusion, that the public could not mistake it. But, when I saw that the Fayetteville Observer, of the 21st inst., in noticing the subject, says, "some persons have supposed that Stanly had this unfounded information from a prominent gentleman in the Eastern part of the State. We have reasons for a confident assurance that their supposition is incorrect. * * * * * On the very day that Stanly made this statement to the flag of truce, the gentleman who has been charged with giving him such information, was making a strong and eloquent Southern speech to his neighbors, in which, in reply to charges of unsoundness whispered about against him, he dared any man to insinuate that he was untrue to the South, or in favor, under any circumstances, of a Union with the North—and pledged himself to inflict summary chastisement upon any man who would make the insinuation. We have this fact from an intelligent officer, who was present and heard the speech."

Now, Mr. Editor, as I made a speech on that very day, to my fellow citizens in the Court House in Greenville, and as I used substantially the language quoted in the Observer, and as there were several "*intelligent officers*" present who heard my speech, I am no longer left in doubt, as to whether or not I am the "*prominent Eastern gentleman*" alluded to in the article in the State Journal, whose name is "*whispered* about, but dare not be pronounced."

I confess I feel some humiliation in being compelled to notice such *base* and *malignant* charges and insinuations. In the speech referred to, I did denounce *all* reports prejudicial to my character and conduct, and their authors, in terms which I seldom employ. And, in one or two instances, where I thought I had traced them to parties of standing and influence, I took further steps—but I have never yet *found the responsible* party who *makes or circulates them.*

I trouble you and the public with this communication now only because of the article in the Fayetteville Observer, whose Editor is a gentleman, and willing to do me justice—and because its reference to the *insinuation* in the State Journal may give a wider currency to the *imputation* than it would otherwise have, and in parts of the State where my course and conduct throughout this war have not been observed.

In conclusion, I have only to say that whoever *charges* me with having made any communication whatever, either direct or indirect, to Mr. Stanly, or any officer or soldier in the Federal army, or of being untrue to the South in word or act, is a wicked and despicable liar. He who *whispers* the "insinuation," without the boldness to "pronounce" my name, is an *infamous coward;* and he who does either upon hear-say, is, whether he knows it or not, the vehicle of as unfounded a slander as was ever "conceived in corruption, and brought forth in iniquity."

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE.

From Norfolk.—Through a letter in one of our exchanges, we have news of a late date from Norfolk. There are three Yankee regiments at that place and eight at Suffolk, making together an aggregate of between seven and eight thousand men. That portion of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad which is within the enemy's lines has been regauged and repaired.

Yankee rule bears heavily on the people of Norfolk and the surrounding country. A thousand dollars reward is now offered for the apprehension of any one attempting to escape through the lines. Mr. Wm. Stevens, an estimable citizen of Norfolk, has been thrown into prison, and is threatened with death for trying to escape from that city.

Coffee is selling for 40 cents a pound and salt is very scarce.—*Richmond Examiner, 11th.*

Capture of the Steamship Memphis.—CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—Intelligence has been received announcing the capture, by a Yankee cruiser, of the large and splendid iron screw steamship Memphis, which left here a fortnight ago heavily laden with cotton.

Shoe Pegs.—Shoe pegs are manufactured at Ringgold, Georgia, by Mr. G. W. Kelly, in large quantities, to supply the trade and shoe and bootmakers.

A Tigress.—The Warren (Pennsylvania) Mail gives an account of the sentencing of a woman named Anna J. Clements to the penitentiary for two years, on a charge of larceny. During the remarks made by the court she frequently interrupted with insolence and abusive language. When the sentence was pronounced she broke forth with a volley of imprecations, and let fly four or five stones, one after another, like lightning. The judges ducked their heads, and dodged, barely escaping a hit. Then she bounded like a wildcat for the judges, and actually got partly behind the bench before she was seized and held, while she yelled and struggled with the strength of a strong man.

FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond Dispatch has received Northern papers of the 5th inst. Two reports, one from Pope's Headquarters and one from Washington, say that Richmond is evacuated. One says, on account of a pestilence which has broken out, and the other, that the troops have been sent to the Southside. A large war meeting was held in New York on Monday night, which was addressed by Gen. Sickles. Only *four* men volunteered, and the gallant General, according to the New York papers, "embraced them as they stepped on the platform." The inevitable drafting order has at last fallen on the North. The following is the document:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

Ordered, First.—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second.—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third.—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

An immense war meeting was held in Washington last Wednesday. Old Abe was present, and made a speech. He referred to the quarrel between McClellan and the Secretary of War. He said that the dispute was not so serious as was supposed, and arose simply from a question of how many men McClellan had, many supposing that the Secretary of War had not reinforced him to the extent he might have done. This was not so. The Secretary of War had never withheld any one thing in his power to give, and was not to blame for not giving him when he had none to give. In conclusion, he referred to McClellan in complimentary terms; believed him to be a brave and able man, and he took upon himself what had been charged upon the Secretary of War, the withholding of men from him.

Speeches were also made by Gen. Shields, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Senator Harlan, Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Gen. Shipley, military Governor of Louisiana, and a number of others.

On the conclusion of Shipley's speech, it being announced that he was the man who hung Mumford in New Orleans for hauling down the Yankee flag, the meeting gave three cheers for him. Shipley declined the credit of the act, and said that the honor belonged to Butler.

The Northern papers have accounts of the skirmish at Malvern Hill. They represent it as a great victory, and say that the rebels were put to flight and pursued within ten miles of Richmond. They claim to have taken one hundred prisoners. Their loss is put down as three killed and eleven wounded.

The Editors of the Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot have been arrested for the publication of seditious articles, and sent to Fort McHenry.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 4th inst., a serious riot occurred between a number of Irish laborers and the negro workmen in the tobacco factories.

The New York Herald says that in the draft just ordered, the United States Government will have over 1,000,000 men in the field, and thinks that everything promises that the "Virginia campaign will be ended in six weeks, by the capture of Richmond and the expulsion or capture of the army now defending it."

PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—We have been placed in possession of the N. Y. Tribune and Herald of Friday last, August 8, [says the Petersburg Express.] We copy the following extracts:

The Tribune of Friday contains the following:

The steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco, July 21, for Panama, with 230 passengers, $1,114,000 in treasure for New York, and $270,000 for England, was burnt at sea July 27, and 180 passengers and all the treasure lost.

The Golden Gate was a first-class steamer of 2,000 tons burthen, built in 1851, and belonged to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Gen. McCook Shot.—NASHVILLE, Aug. 7.—Gen. Robert McCook was shot by a party of guerillas, near Salem, Ala., yesterday, while riding toward Winchester, Tenn., sick, in an ambulance. His remains reached here this evening. Capt. Brooks was captured. Our forces burned the house of the Rebel who led them into this ambuscade.

Arrest of the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson.—COLUMBIA, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1862.—Since the Richmond battles and evacuation of Corinth, there has been a great flutter here among the boldest of the Rebels, in which ex-Senator A. O. P. Nicholson took an active part. The following speaks for itself:

HEADQ'RS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Columbia, July 23, 1862.

Capt. Brinkler, Provost Marshal—*Sir:* Place in close confinement, on soldier's fare, the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, an avowed traitor to his country, and for using the following language: "That he had been a sympathizer with the South and was still a sympathizer with the Rebellion; that he had made up his mind to take the consequence before he would take the oath."

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig. Gen.

The arrest, which immediately took place, caused much excitement. A large number of gentlemen called upon Gen. Negley, many I regret to say being loyal men, and importuned for his release. But the General informed them all that he would transgress his duty should he release so vile a traitor, and that, as he had deliberately announced that he was prepared to take the consequences before he would take the oath, he must extricate himself honorably and secure liberty in no other way.

In the afternoon of the day of his arrest the traitor's wife called upon Gen. Negley, and asked permission to take her husband a pillow and some food.

The General informed her that he would permit no such thing; that her husband was prepared for the consequences, and he must take them.

"But," said the lady, "where is he confined?"

"In the guard house madam, with a soldier who has been imprisoned for stealing," was the General's answer.

This enraged the lady, and she vehemently inquired of the officer if he meant to compare the crime of her husband to the petty transgressions of a blackguard of a soldier? "Madam," rejoined the General, you ask me a direct question, and I am not in the least inclined to evade an answer; but you must not consider me indelicate when I inform you that your husband deserves hanging; and that in my estimation, there is no crime so enormous as treason to the United States Government."

The immediately bestowed on the General the vilest of abuse, and exhausted the vocabulary of opprobrious epithets in her rage, telling him that her husband was willing to take the oath with her consent, but that he should rot in jail first.

Morgan in Kentucky.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—The Journal publishes a rumor of Morgan's advance into Kentucky, and his capture of Burksville with an increased force of cavalry. He expresses the determination to march to the banks of the Ohio river. Military circles here disbelieve the whole story.

A telegram from St. Joseph, Missouri, August 5th, says that the guerilla leader Quantrell seized a descending steamer, sunk her this evening, and crossed fifteen hundred men to this side of the river. The military authorities at Fort Leavenworth hearing of her capture, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent one hundred men to intercept him, all of whom Quantrell captured, and marched on, capturing Liberty. Col. Penryck had previously evacuated Liberty, escaping with his command into Kentucky.

Later from Europe.—PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—By the arrival of the steamship Arabia off Cape Race we have European advices to July 27, one week later than those previously received. The intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. The London Times predicts a general rising of the Border States and a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the North. The House of Commons have had another debate on Canada. Lord Palmerston declared that England had sent all the troops she could to Canada, and that it now rested with the Canadians to make all further provision requisite to protect the Colonies from invasion. None of the speakers on the question seemed to believe a war with the United States would take place.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and the South, and the manner in which the affair of the Trent was treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. An invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports. Nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England.

Sir De Lacy Evans did not think that there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project.

On the 26th at Liverpool cotton was firm. Fair Orleans quoted at 19d. and middling uplands 17¾d. The stock in port is estimated at 171,000 bales, of which 43,000 are American.—*Express.*

Delusion and Failures of the Enemy.—In a late number we attempted to show what Yankee Statesmanship was worth, by referring to the failures and disappointments that have met all the schemes and baffled all the hopes of the Washington Administration. The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, and reputed to be the organ of Seward, confesses these failures and disappointments, in an article from which the following is taken:

"We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally brave, equally hardy, equally quick-witted, equally endowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have learned that they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to achieve their ends; that they are desperate in their resolve to divorce themselves from us; that they are determined to resist our efforts to conquer them to the bitter end. We have learned that they are as wary as they are unscrupulous, that they are as cunning as they are depraved, that they are as quick to take advantage of our weakness, our blunders, and our indecision. We have learned that they are fully our peers in military capacity, and that, as soldiers, they make up in dash what they lack in solid hardihood. We have learned that the very despotism that exists among them gives them a compactness and unity which we do not and cannot possess.

We have learned how little active co-operation we are to expect from the "Union element" of the extreme South. We have learned that that element, even where most prevalent, is timid, doubtful, negative; that it "needs watchers" to sit by and nurse it; that it is often treacherous and counterfeit; that in many instances it is rather a stumbling block in our way than a prop and anxiliary. We have learned that, little by little, the poison of secession has spread among the people—that little by little it has possessed and crazed them, until public sentiment has in many sections become almost a unit.

We have learned the folly of expecting sympathy from foreign Governments and foreign peoples. We have learned that we are hated most cordially where we had reason to look for moral support; that we stand to-day apart and isolated, without a friend or backer in any power on earth. We have learned that we must not only fight the good fight unassisted, but under the shadow of the frowns of Europe.

We have learned that slavery, instead of being an element of weakness, is an element of strength to the rebels. We have learned that it is one of their chief props and staffs of support; that the four million of blacks held in bondage are used as effective weapons with which to fight and oppose us. We have learned that we cannot successfully fight the enemy and protect "the institution" at the same time; and that if we ever hope to succeed we must leave the latter to its fate.

We have learned that the contest between us and the Confederates is reduced to a question of pure brute force. We have learned that the arm that can strike hardest, and the foot that can stand firmest, and the brain that can plot surest, will win the day. We have learned that it will no longer do to "play war;" that it will no longer do to administer emollients; that the disease is of that virulent nature that it demands the most active remedies. We have learned that there is no middle ground—no half way house—between absolute triumph and absolute vassalage."

Return of the Charleston Privateersmen.—Yesterday morning quite a number of the Southern privateersmen and other seamen, who were captured during the last year, and the majority of whom were from this city, reached Charleston, after months of incarceration in the dungeons of the Yankee Government.

The accounts which we get from them in regard to the brutal treatment to which they have constantly been subjected during their captivity, realize all that has ever been written of the cowardly and malignant cruelty of the Lincoln Government and its hirelings. Most of the privateersmen were tried and convicted as pirates, and, during the long and terrible term of their confinement in the close, damp and filthy cells allotted to condemned felons, the cheerful prospect of the halter was frequently held up for their edification. The crew of the *Petrel* were imprisoned six months in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, five months in Fort Lafayette, and about four weeks in Fort Delaware. A considerable portion of this period was spent by these unfortunate men *in double irons;* their fare was a very small piece of bread and a still smaller piece of salt pork twice a day, occasionally varied by a little bean soup of about the consistency of water. Nearly two-thirds of the men had scurvy and the itch.—*Chas. Mercury, 7th inst.*

WAR NEWS.

Stonewall Jackson Beating the Yankees.—RICHMOND, Aug. 11.—The following telegraphic dispatch giving further details of the victory, was received last night:

GORDONSVILLE, Aug 10.—A battle was fought yesterday at Southwestern Mountain, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. Stonewall Jackson repulsed Pope, and drove him several miles from his position. 300 prisoners have arrived, including Brig. Gen. Prince and 29 commissioned officers. Gen. Chas. S. Winder was killed.—*Dispatch.*

[The Examiner says that the captured officers were brought to Gordonsville in handcuffs. They belong to Pope's crew, who come under the late proclamation and will be held as hostages.]

RICHMOND, July 12.—From the best information we have been able to obtain, the battle on Saturday occurred in Culpepper county, at a point on the Orange and Alexandria railway six miles beyond the Rapidan river. The forces engaged were a portion, on our side, of Ewell's division, and on the part of the enemy three or more brigades, amounting to between 8000 and 10,000. The slaughter of the Yankees is said to have been frightful—out of all proportion to the number taken prisoners. An entire regiment whilst charging one of our batteries was ambuscaded and literally annihilated.

The prisoners who have already reached Richmond speak freely of the determined ferocity of the combatants. Among the horrors they tell of is a hand to hand encounter of a Confederate and a Yankee regiment; the two regiments, they say, met in full career at charge bayonet, crossed their weapons and fought furiously for ten or fifteen minutes, when the Yankees giving way before the terrible valor of our troops, were slaughtered to a man. We might credit this story but for the source through which it comes. It is universally acknowledged that a Yankee cannot tell the truth where a bayonet charge is the subject.

Among the prisoners who reached the city on Saturday and Sunday, was Brig. Gen. Prince, and 34 officers, including one Major, one Colonel, and other commissioned officers. They are all at the Libby prison.

The officers from Gen. Pope's command are kept in solitary confinement in conformity with instructions, and the rule as enforced will not be departed from under any consideration whatever.

About 300 prisoners have arrived at the Libby prison from Pope's army.—*Examiner.*

From East Tennessee.—MOBILE, Aug. 10—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Knoxville, 8th, says: No official report of the particulars of the battle of Tazewell has yet been received. It is ascertained, however, that the enemy occupied a strong position on a high ridge which was carried by assault. The enemy's force engaged comprised three brigades, amounting to 6,000 men. Our loss turns out not as heavy as reported. Other movements are shortly expected.

From Missouri, Arkansas, &c.—MOBILE, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune dated Grenada, today, says: The St. Louis Republican of the 4th says that rebel guerillas have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army. Nearly 30,000 have crossed the Missouri river, under Porter and Joe Thompson, cleaning out the Home Guards and the militia as they progress. They are raising numberless recruits for the Confederate army. 600 have turned up at Bird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is but a small garrison. Gov. Gamble finds it impossible, under the circumstances, to get the militia to respond to his call and has issued another importunate appeal to them to rally, and complaining of their apathy in the Federal cause.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th states that the Confederates have inaugurated guerilla warfare in Arkansas on an extensive scale, and mentions several brilliant exploits. On Sunday, they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, capturing 60 wagons of provisions, and over 300 stolen negroes. 27 of the latter escaped the same day. They bagged another party near Jacksonport, killing 17, and capturing 20 wagons of provisions. 90 more were attacked near Helena, and nearly annihilated, only two escaping.

A serious rebellion is expected among the Mormons, which, it is feared will result in war with the Federal Government.

Operations in the Piedmont Country.—The news from Jackson's army, which appeared in yesterday's issue, diffused a lively pleasure throughout our city; and well it might, for it told of a very handsome and most cheering victory, and in the right quarter! All honor to the laurel-crowned hero, and his glorious army!

Although Stonewall Jackson was in the front of our new lines, and notwithstanding he was never known to lose time, or to idle away a single hour, yet the amateur Generals had already begun to indulge in heavy censures at the delay. Folly, stupidity, weakness, criminal trifling, &c., were the terms that were comitg freely into use, although they fell on Jackson and his foot-cavalry whose fame fills the whole Confederacy! The result shows that Jackson has not been idle. Those preparations and plans, which are as necessary to victory, as are skill and courage in the battle itself, had to be completed. To the impatient, the time seemed to be lost; but as the ploughman reaps the recompense of his toil in the harvest which follows, so Jackson is now rewarded by success.

At the time of writing this, we have not received any additional particulars of the battle of Saturday. The battle must have been a hot one, as the heavy roar of artillery was heard even in this vicinity for three hours, commencing at three o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The capture of Gen. Prince and the other commissioned officers, will tend to bring the two warring powers to a speedy understanding as to the future policy of the war. Lincoln will either relieve the hostages we now hold, by revoking his new war policy as set forth in his own General Orders and in those of Pope, or he will respond by counter-retaliation. This will require further action on our part, and the speedy result must be the discarding of all restraints on both sides and a war of extermination. We hope, however, that our enemies are not so demented and demoniac as to have seriously resolved to force this upon us and upon themselves.

Richmond Enquirer, 12th.

TAKEN UP,

ONE Roan HORSE, about 14 years old, branded C. S. Also, one Bay Horse MULE, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owners will please come forward, prove property and take them away.

A. J. SLOAN.

Martha's Vineyard, N. C., Aug. 4, 1862. 50*6tpd

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

☞ **Single copies of the Observer** can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Mortiseing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us, and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

NOTICE—$30 REWARD.

A REWARD of $30 and traveling expenses will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver in Camp, JAMES TINER, who deserted from Co E, 52d Reg't N. C. T., May 27th; or a suitable reward will be given for his lodgment in jail at Rockingham, Richmond county, and information given me of the fact. I also notify all those who are absent without leave to report themselves forthwith, or they will be dealt with as deserters; and all who are absent on sick furlough are required to forward a certificate of disability weekly, or they will be considered deserters and dealt with as such. The abuse of such furloughs is now operating against any privilege of the kind being granted to many worthy soldiers now in the Army, who are denied the same on account of the unworthy conduct of others. If unable to do duty, send in a weekly certificate from a regular physician; if not, report in person and fill your place as a soldier.

B. F. LITTLE,
Capt. Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T.
Proctor's Creek, Va., Martin's Brigade.

By order of
J. K. MARSHALL,
Col. Comd'g 52d Reg't N. C. T.
Aug 7, 1862. 50*3t

NOTICE.

BY an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, February Term 1862, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost for the year 1860, viz:

150 acres James Chason, Big Swamp,	$6 22
200 acres Neill A. Campbell, Buie's Neck,	4 58
475 acres Robeson & McKay, Little Marsh and the Neck,	9 04
664½ acres James N. Peterson, Buie's Neck,	9 12
277 acres Patrick D. Brown, Little Marsh,	6 60
40 acres Heirs of Daniel McLeod, Middle Swamp,	6
513 acres J. B. McCallum, Scalding Branch,	12 95
25 acres Gilbert Bryant, Bear Swamp,	42
100 acres Westly Bullard, " "	6 99
31 acres Joseph Grafham, Lumber River,	68
34½ acres Ann Locklear, " "	88
268 acres Lauchlin McKay, " "	10 04
1238 acres Edw'd McCallum, Lumber River,	65 54
70 acres Neill McArthur, Long Swamp,	1 14
1106 acres Neill McDonald, Ashpole & Shoeheel,	31 60
296 acres Duncan McNeill, " "	4 56
76 acres Joseph Baker for Joel Jones, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
170 acres Mary Hill, Ashpole Swamp,	4 56
50 acres E. P. Bullard, West Lumber River,	4 88
89 acres Kenneth Britt, Ten Mile Swamp,	4 14
40 acres Solomon Willoughby, East Hog Swamp,	8 32
33½ acres B. A. Ivey, Flowers Swamp,	8 05
180 acres J. C. Sinclair, Watering-Hole Swamp,	5 74
150 acres, Jeremiah Woodell, Jack's Branch,	5 08
27½ acres Heart, Lumber River,	8 64
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, 2 Town Lots, Nos 85 and 86,	8 75

R. KING, Shff.

July 8, 1862. 42*-ts

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Elizabeth Loflin, *vs.* W. B. Loflin, John K. Loflin and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisabeth Epps, wife of Marvel Epps, and Margaret Burton, wife of Pleasant Burton, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, the first Monday of July 1862.

44*6w] J. S. SPENCER, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1862.

Richard J. Millsaps and wife Mary Ann *vs* Nathaniel McLean, Arch'd McLean, and Hector J. McLean and Edward W. Campbell, Administrators of Dan'l W. McLean, dec'd.

Petition for partition of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel McLean, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of August 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1862.

42*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Blank Warrants for sale.

PARTISAN RANGERS.

HAVING been authorized by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill to accept and place in Camp, as many Companies as will join me; and desiring to enlarge my Battalion, I invite those Companies who have not joined other Battalions or Regiments to join me. By virtue of the authority above referred to, I will accept companies that have the number required by law, and place them in Camp at once.

Address me at Greensboro', N. C.

P. G. EVANS.

August 5. 49-4t

BLANTON DUNCAN,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

(FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY.)

Is prepared to fill orders to any extent in

Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c.,

Engraving upon Steel or Stone.

Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept.

Aug. 2, 1862. 49-13t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land (nothing within three miles of the Village (if desirable). The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up country, containing, near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good crop of land near the place.

J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 46 3mpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.

Aug. 4 1862 49-t

NOTICE.

5 HHDS. SUGAR,
46 Bdls 1¼ and 1½ Hoop Iron,
240 " Twine,

For sale on consignment by JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 11. 50 4t

FOR SALE.

11 BAGS SHOT,
4 Boxes Fine Tobacco,
Suit in two Bushel Bags

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 11. 50-2t

Wanted to hire or purchase,

3 WAGONS,
12 Mules and Harness.
10 good Hands to cut wood; high prices paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 11, 1862 50-2t

Salt Pans! Salt Pans!!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for SALT PANS. Apply immediately to D. Anderson, Fayetteville, or A. N. McDonald, Wilmington, N. C.

D. ANDERSON.

Aug. 7, 1862. 50tf

Dr. J. Davis will be in Fayetteville for two or three weeks from the 17th, and will attend to all Dental operations. Can be seen at the Shemwell House.

Aug. 9, 1862. 50-2tpd

The Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co., will take notice that the Annual Meeting will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on the last Thursday of August, at 12 o'clock.

O. HADLEY, Pres't.

July 31, 1862. 50tm

Presbyterian copy.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst., a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

He is supposed to be the same Horse thief that was arrested in Fayetteville a year or two ago, by the name of Fry, a very notorious thief.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, N. C. Aug. 7, 1862. 50-2m

A CARD.

THE SECRETARY of WAR having decided to combine the numerous Companies of Partizan Rangers into Battalions and Regiments for more effective service, has authorized and empowered me to organize a Regiment of the same in North Carolina. Such Companies therefore, both of Cavalry and Infantry, as desire to join my Command, will please notify me at Raleigh, at as early a day as practicable.

True men to the South—men willing to peril life and fortune in defence of your country—you I invite.

D. D. FEREBEE.

July 26. 46 3w

NOTICE.

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest cash prices. Call or address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.

July 28, 1862. 45-6tpd

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys, to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-t

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18. 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18. 9tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.

Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.

July 3. 39-

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES, for which I will pay the highest Market prices. Those having Negroes for sale would do well to address me at Raleigh, N. C., where I can be found at any time.

P. J. STERNE.

July 29. 47-1mpd

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 6, 1862.

After this date I will pay Four Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills in Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

Dec. 21, 1861. 35-